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BURT OLSON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY

TERMS: [illegible] Per Year

VOL. XXXV.

SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1898.

NO. 43

Official Directory

STATE.

Governor—Danl. H. Hastings.
Lieutenant Governor—Walter Lyon.
Treasurer—James S. Beacom.
Auditor General—Levi G. McCauley.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—James Latta.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge—A. G. Olmsted, Coudersport.
Additional Law Judge—Thomas A. Morrison, Smethport.
Member of Congress—C. W. Stone, Warren.
State Senator—Walter T. Merrick, Blossburg.
Members of Assembly—Herman M. North, R. C. Dempsey, Bradford.
District Attorney—Sheridan Gorton, Smethport.
Sheriff—J. F. Davis, Smethport.
Prothonotary—G. W. Mitchell, Bradford.
County Treasurer—F. B. Clark, Bradford.
Commissioners—Wm. A. Young, Smethport; [illegible] Davis, Kane; Thomas F. Hungiville, Smethport.
County Clerk—S. D. Weaver, Kane.
Jury Commissioners—Walter Ostrander, Wm. Brander.
Auditors—C. W. Freeman, J. C. Cannon, Jr.,
[illegible] A. R. Cory, Coryville.
Mercantile Appraiser—E. F. Cory, Coryville.
Coroner—[illegible] E. Sherman, Kendall Creek.
County School Sup't—J. E. Myers, Smethport.

BOROUGH.

Burgess—I. B. Hogarth.
Council—[illegible] Young, president, Warley Gifford, secretary, J. Colegrove, treasurer; Carl [illegible] Burg Chadwick, Ed. Hungerford, Chas. [illegible]
Justices—B. I. Knapp, W. Stark.
Chief of Police—H. L. Burlingame.
School Directors—E. R. Mayo president, Jane [illegible] the secretary, Emma Gifford treasurer, Katherine McKean, Jno. N. Apple, J. A. [illegible]
Collector—E. T. Daly.
Assessor—Francis Freeman.
Auditors—R. Mayo, John Eastman, Oscar [illegible]
Judge of Election—Carl Sauza.
Inspectors of Election—C. H. Burlingame, Jno. [illegible]

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 388, meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.
SHERIDAN GORTON, W. M.
W. F. SPECHT, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 389, meets every evening at 8 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Will work initiatory degree 1st meeting of each month, 1st degree on second, 2d degree on third and 3d degree on fourth meetings.
D. L. HAVEN, N. G.
M. CHOATE, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment No. 273 meets the First and Third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall.
E. G. PELTON, Chief Patriarch.
M. CHOATE, Scribe.

[illegible] Rebekah Lodge, No. 88, I.O.O.F. meets every Monday evening at I. O. O. F. Hall.
MARY L. LYMAN, N. G.
[illegible] DUNN, Secy.

G. A. R.—McKean Post No. 347, meets First and Third Thursday evenings, of each month at 8 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows Hall.
E. R. MAYO, Com.
B. I. BURLINGAME, Adjutant.

W. R. C.—Meets Thursday afternoon at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bechus Block.
MRS. KATE L. WRIGHT, Prest.
MRS. ROSE PRINCE, Sec'y.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN AND MALTA—Keystone Encampment, No. 77, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday evening in Bechus Hall.
B. L. KNAPP, Em. Com.
W. H. WETENHALL, Chancellor.

A. O. U. W.—Smethport Lodge, No. 188, meets second, fourth and last Tuesday evenings of each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Bechus Block.
SHERIDAN GORTON, M. W.
J. C. GALLUP, Recorder.

K. O. T. M.—Smethport Tent, No. 3, meets every Monday evening at 7.30 in A. O. U. W. hall, Bechus Block.
WASHINGTON STARK, Com.
W. H. MORRISON, R. K.

L. O. T. M.—Brown Hive, No. 48. Meets in A. O. U. W. hall, Bechus Block, Tuesday afternoons.
MRS. ANNA B. GIFFORD, Com.
MISS MYRTLE GIFFORD, R. K.

C. M. B. A.—Smethport Branch 38, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at W. C. T. U. hall, Bechus block, at 7.30 p. m.
JAMES LYNCH, Pres't.
THOMAS CLARK, Rec. Secy.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday afternoon at 3 p. m., in the M. E. Chapel.
MISS S. A. SCULL, Prest.
MRS. M. H. RICHMOND Sec'y.

Y. M. C.—Smethport Branch, No. 28, meets on First and Third Wednesday evenings of each month in Bechus Hall.
JONATHAN COLEGROVE, Pres.
MRS. ADDIE E. SCULL, Secy.

Churches

Methodist Episcopal—I. T. WALKER, D. D., pastor. Class Meeting, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Preaching at 10.30 a. m. Sunday School at 11.45 a. m. Junior League at 3 p. m. Epworth League at 6.30 p. m. Preaching at 7.30 p. m. Young converts' meeting Tuesday at 7.30 p. m. General prayer meeting Thursday at 7.30 p. m.

Baptist.—REV. T. R. TAYLOR, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Bible school directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 o'clock. Young People's prayer meeting at 7.30 p. m. every Sunday evening. Covenant meeting Saturday before the first Sunday in each month at 2 o'clock p. m., and the Lord's supper on the first Sunday of every second month. All are welcome.

Episcopal—J. HEBER McCANDLESS, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.45 p. m. Additional service at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.

All Saints' Memorial Chapel—East Smethport—REV. J. HEBER McCANDLESS, Rector. Divine services every Sunday at 3.30 p. m. Sunday school 2.30 p. m. The Ladies' Guild meets every Friday at 10 a. m.

St. Elizabeth Catholic Church.—Rev. Michael [illegible], pastor. Mass at 11 a. m., Service at 11.30 [illegible] Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on [illegible] alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Union Services at King's Corners school house, East Smethport, every Sunday. Sunday School at [illegible] p. m. Preaching at 3.30 p. m. by Rev. T. R. Taylor.

Free Methodist—REV. W. BURROWS, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 10.30 a. m., 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 11.30 a. m.; Class Meeting, 10 a. m. and after evening preaching. Children's Meeting, Saturday 1.30 p. m. All are invited.

Clermont church—J. M. Leach, pastor. Services every Sunday at 2.30 p. m.; Sunday School at 1.30 p. m.; Gospel Service Wednesday evening. All are invited.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

R. B. Stone,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office: Pompelon Hall, Bradford, Pa.

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LAW AND LAND OFFICE, Smethport, Pa. Office of the lands of Hamlin & Forrest (formerly Keating & Co.) situated in the counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and District Attorney of McKean County. Office in the Court House, Smethport, Pa.

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M. H. Byles.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. No. 8 Main Street, Smith Building, Bradford, Pa.

C. E. Judd
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Over 10 Main street, Davis Block, Bradford, Pa. Dec. 18, 1896.

M. R. Mayo & Son.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' Building, over the Post Office, Smethport, Pa. Office connected with long distance telephone.

P. R. Cotter,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Eldred, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

A. S. HECK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office: COUDERSPORT, PA.
N. E. Cor. Main & Third Sts., in Mann & Olmsted building.

E. S. SHAFFER. E. E. SHAFFER.
Shaffer & Shaffer,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
KANE, PENNA.
Office in Sahrbeck Block.

Edmund L. Ryan,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Office in Miller Block,
KANE, PENNA.

R. R. SHERMAN,
PENSION ATTORNEY. [illegible] under both old and new [illegible] given to [illegible] W. [illegible] Address
Kendall Creek, [illegible]

Horses and Pianos.

We once saw a horse sold for ninety-five cents. He was just as high and just as long as any horse. This may not be an elegant comparison, but it applies. A low priced article is not a cheap article. A cheap article is not always low priced. A low priced piano is a questionable piano. A questionable piano is a bad piano. Hence buy the best—

BUY A CHICKERING. . . . . .

It will cost you some money—all good pianos do. The difference is not so great, but the quality is beyond comparison. We exhibit all styles of Chickerings.

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John Clark, M. D. C. M.
Office and Residence in Reilly Block, Smethport, Pa. Office Hours, 8 to 10 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

J. C. Brown,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Gallup Building, Main street. Residence in T. D. Nash house, Smethport, Pa.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, 8 Main St., Bradford, Pa. Special attention given to surgery and surgical diseases of women. Office hours from 1.30 to 3.30 and 7 to 8 p. m.

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DENTIST.
Teeth extracted without pain. All kinds of dental work done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed
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HOTELS.

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JAMES McGUIRE, PROP'R.
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.,
This hotel has recently been renovated and refurnished. The table and bar constantly supplied with the best the market affords. First-class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

CHAUTAUQUA HOUSE
Main street, Smethport, Pa., Daniel Bacon, Proprietor.
This House has recently been greatly improved in all its appointments, making it one of the most convenient hotels in the county. Good beds and attentive clerks. The tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the season. A liberal share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited

THE FLEMING HOTEL,
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KANE - - PA.
This Hotel has been recently built and is newly furnished throughout in the latest style.
☞ First-class accommodations for the traveling public.
JOHN FLEMING, Proprietor.

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OLEAN, N. Y.
Having taken possession of the above Hotel I am prepared to entertain my old friends, and new ones as well, in the proper manner. Come and see me.

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Having recently purchased the above Hotel, and made extensive improvements, I am prepared to cater to the traveling public.
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First-class accommodations.
Free Bus to and from all trains.

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OPPOSITE W. N. Y. & P. DEPOT.
Thoroughly remodeled and refurnished throughout. Bar supplied with finest Wines and Liquors. Pleasant Ladies Parlors.

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Open day and night. Ladies' dining parlor, Quick lunch for all trains. Our specialty—25c. dinners.

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This house has just been rebuilt and refurnished. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords and the accommodations are all that can be desired. The bar is supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars.
BOYD & SMITH, Proprietors.
Jan. 14, 1898.—ly.

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Larabee, Penn'a.
First-class in every respect.
Well supplied Bar.
Reasonable Rates.

BARBER SHOP,
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In the latest style of art.
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The best in town at prices that are as low as good articles can be sold for. You can get the best goods in this line where a specialty is made of this stock and you have a variety to select from.
Chas. Lemmler,
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Rooney's is the Place
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Smoked
MEAT
whether it be a full quarter or a small steak. And for
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SMETHPORT, PENN'A.
One Minute Cough Cure, [illegible]

A SONG OF JOY.

Joy came in youth as a humming bird,
(Sing hey! for the honey and bloom of life!)
And it made a home in my summer bower
With the honey-suckle and the sweet-pea flower.
(Sing hey! for the blossoms and sweets of life!)

Joy came as a lark when the years had gone,
(Ah! hush, hush still, for the dream is short!)
And I gazed far up to the melting blue
Where the rare song dropped like a golden dew.
(Ah, sweet is the song though the dream be short!)

Joy hovers now in a far-off mist,
(The night draws on and the air is breathed snow!)
And I reach, sometimes, with a trembling hand
To the red-lipped [illegible] of the joy-bird's land.
(Alas! for the days of the storm and the snow!)

SOPHIA M. A. HENSLEY.

Diamond Cut Diamond.

Lady Geraldine Maulevrer sat in her dressing-room comfortably habited in dressing gown and slippers, glancing fondly now and again at a large morocco case which stood open on her dressing-table, and contained a magnificent necklace of diamonds.

Lady Geraldine had just returned from the county ball where her dress had eclipsed that of every other woman and her diamonds had outshone all other constellations of gems and she was consequently in an agreeable frame of mind.

"Dear old thing," said Lady Geraldine, half aloud. "What should I do without you? And to think how nearly I was to having to give up wearing diamonds. What a nuisance it is to be hard up, and have debts, and a husband that has gone to the dogs and disappeared, and does not keep one supplied with pocket money. But I can still beat the other women—thanks to my own ingenuity—and no one knows but Marie, who has eyes like a lynx. Heigho!"

Lady Geraldine sighed, and settled herself a little more comfortably in her chair. She was not a woman whom one would naturally be enclined to pity, but she had had troubles. Married young to Capt. Maulevrer, of the Blues, she had spent a year of happiness, to be followed by two years of estrangement and mutual recrimination. Capt. Maulevrer proved a bad bargain; bad in every sense of the word, and when three years after the marriage the discovery of a shady transaction in which he was involved compelled his flight from the country, Lady Geraldine found the liberty thus gained decidedly agreeable. She was clever, if not intellectual, and a general favorite at country houses. She had inherited an income of some eight hundred a year from an aunt which enabled her to dress with some extravagance, and to keep up a small house near York, which had come to her as bequest. Her most dearly beloved possession was an old family heirloom, a necklace of diamond, reset in the modern style, and worth so much money that her friends had often remonstrated with her on keeping them in the house with no one to defend them but an elderly butler and a couple of maids. Lady Geraldine, however, laughed all such suggestions to scorn. She was not a nervous woman, and declared herself a match for any burglar.

While Lady Geraldine sat comfortably reviewing her triumphs of the evening, she heard on the soft carpet behind her a light footfall, and supposed it was her maid.

"You had better put them away in the safe, Marie," she said.

"You are very kind," said a masculine voice, in low tones. "That is exactly what I propose to do. I have a safe that will hold them admirably."

With a slight shriek the lady turned and saw, standing close behind her, the figure of a tall man, dressed entirely in black, and wearing a silk mask which concealed the upper part of his face. In his right hand he held a silver mounted pistol, the muzzle of which was directed towards her heart.

"Let me advise you not to make any outcry," said the stranger, whose gently modulated voice contrasted oddly with his threatening attitude. "I should be sorry to make any fuss but I really cannot afford to have the house aroused."

Lady Geraldine could certainly not be called a nervous woman, and after the first shock of surprise, she rallied her faculties amazingly, and smiled, while the color returned to her cheeks.

"This is rather an unceremonious visit, isn't it?" she said. "Gentlemen—for I gather from your voice that you are gentlemen, and gentlemen do not as a rule invade ladies' rooms with revolvers, and wearing masks—may I ask what you want?"

"I want your diamonds, nothing else, believe me," replied the intruder.

"My diamonds?" cried the lady, "surely you would not be so cruel as to rob me of my chief charms?"

"Pardon me," said the visitor, "only time can do that."

Lady Geraldine laughed. "For an avowed burglar," she said, "you are immensely polite. Do not find it pays in your profession? I suppose it is useful to wheedle servant girls, but you see I am not a servant, and am proof against flattery. A diamond necklace for a compliment is rather too high a price."

"I do not exactly see," said the burglar, quite unruffled, "how you are going to avoid it. Johnson is away, and there are only two women besides yourself in the house. I think you had better make the exchange with a good grace, though I can realize that you do not enjoy your position."

Lady Geraldine looked keenly at the man for a few moments, and then, with her foot, pushed a chair towards him.

"You are rather interesting," she said. "Sit down for a few minutes, and let us talk. You will find cigarettes in that case, and Maraschino in the cellaret."

The burglar took the chair offered him, but declined both tobacco and liquor, on the ground that he never smokes or drank in business hours.

"Don't you find that mask rather unpleasantly stuffy?" inquired the lady. "If you would like to take it off, don't mind me in the least."

"And have my description in the paper to-morrow?" queried the burglar. "No, thank you."

"I think that I could give it 'a my case," said the lady. "Listen. A tall, fair man, about 30 years of age, scar on right temple, and [illegible] apology, blue eyes, rather close together, dark eyebrows—"

"That's enough, go on, Geraldine," said the man pulling off the mask, and flinging it on the table. "I see you know me well enough."

"Do you think any one could live with you for three years and not know you pretty well, Arthur?" asked the lady in a tone that made her husband wince. "I knew you had gone to the devil, but I did not think you had come down to robbing your wife."

"If you do not want to lose your jewels," said Captain Maulevrer, "write me a check for four thousand, and call it square."

Lady Geraldine laughed bitterly. "This is a delightful reunion of two distressed souls that ought to beat as one. I am afraid, Arthur, you do most of the 'beating,' don't you? No, I don't think I will write you a check. My bank account is too low. How much money have you?"

"I have two hundred pounds, and upon my honor—well, upon the Bible—I have no more. My [illegible] get the [illegible] have enough to leave the country and [illegible] other year."

"A nasty ambition, certainly," said Lady Geraldine. "I will offer you another suggestion. Suppose we make this a [illegible] business transaction. Rather than be robbed, I will sell you the jewels for half of your two hundred and give you a receipt to the effect that it was a regular sale."

"You take it coolly, my girl," said Captain Maulevrer, "I always said you were a well plucked one. Well, let it be as you say."

He took out a pocketbook and counted out ten ten-pound notes on the table; then he wrote on a sheet of crested paper. "Received from Captain Arthur Maulevrer the sum of one hundred pounds, as the price of a diamond necklace."

"Sign it," he said, handing it to his wife, and at the same time picking up the jewel-case and dropping it into his pocket.

Lady Geraldine appended her signature, and carefully counted the money. "Don't blame me if you are sorry for your bargain, Arthur," she said lightly.

Captain Maulevrer laughed. "Well, good-bye," he said. "It has been a queer meeting, hasn't it? I am off for Amsterdam to sell the stones, and then for Australia. Will you shake hands before I go?"

"Why not?" said Lady Geraldine, lightly. "Always shake hands over a good bargain. Good-bye, and if you happen to be in the neighborhood of Botany Bay, you will probably find the associations rather interesting."

She stepped to the French window, through which her husband had made his entrance and exit, and watched his figure disappear in the night, then she laughed softly to herself.

"Poor Arthur!" she said, "he is still very good looking. Heigho, I am afraid the poor fellow will be disappointed. What luck it was that I received that money in time." She rang the bell, and in a few moments her maid made her appearance.

"Marie," she said, "I shall want you to go up to town by the early train. Go to Solomon's, and tell him I want a facsimile of my necklace as soon as he can make it. He has the stones to copy, and can repeat the setting as closely as possible. Now put me to bed, for I have had rather an exciting evening."

In a small room in the top of a low London lodging-house an ill-favored man gnawing his nails, and glancing now and again at the door with an air of impatience. Presently a tread sounded on the crazy stair, and Captain Maulevrer entered the room with a jaunty air, and threw himself into a chair.

"Well," said the other, in a surly tone, "did you work it?"

"Like a charm," replied the Captain, "and saved my conscience."

"D— your conscience," was the reply, "where's the stones?"

"In my pocket," said the captain, "and a little receipt for the money paid for them." He took out the case and the receipt, and laid them on the table.

"What's this," said the surly man, "one hundred pounds? Do you mean to say you bought them?"

"What if I did?" replied the other. "Isn't it worth a hundred to get four or five thousand, and no risk of quod? Besides, it was my own cash."

The surly man grunted, and picked up the case, which he opened, while Maulevrer watched him in evident expectation of some complimentary remark.

"Well, Fancy," he said, having to gather anything from his friend's countenance, "are you not going to congratulate me on my management of the affair?"

Fancy laid down the case, and placing his hands on his knees, took a long stare at Maulevrer.

"How long have you and me been pardners?" he asked.

"Five months or thereabouts," said the captain, airily, "why do you ask?"

"Because," said the other, deliberately, "you and me can't be pardners no longer. It won't pay Fancy Wills to be any more pardners with a d—— fool."

The captain started to his feet with an oath. "What do you mean?" he said.

"How much do you reckon them diamonds is worth?" Fancy asked, with an ugly grin.

"About four thousand, after deducting expenses, I should reckon," replied the captain, fiercely. "What are you grinning at, you old villian?"

"I'm a grinnin' at you," replied Fancy, showing every yellow tooth in his head. "I'm grinnin' at the handsome captain that got played for a fool by his wife. Ho! ho! ho! what a larf she must have had on you. I'll tell you what them diamonds is worth. They're a good quality of paste, and at the outside they're worth about twenty quid."

Warmest Meal on Record.

The warmest meal on record on Puget Sound was eaten near Buenna, on the east shore of the sound between Tacoma and Seattle. The feaster was a member of the bruin family and besides loaded with honey and living, stinger-loaded honey-makers was the bill of fare.

Mr. Bruin was not at all backward in helping himself, and when the feast was done he had swallowed the honey and bees of one hive and part of those of a second. He left nothing to tell the tale except his footprints on the sand, the partially demolished hive and the hives and remainder of the [illegible], together with the [illegible], who is busy explaining how it happened and congratulating himself upon [illegible].

Fame Going to Waste.

"What was your chief impression of New York?"

"Well, I never before saw a city so full of unhung celebrities."

DAVE'S RESOLVE.

Sprawling down one hill and halfway up another was a little village; at the corner of its main street stood the White Lion Inn. The sun poured yellow light through the bar windows on to the sanded floor, and on the figures of two men who sat talking at a table.

"I tell you he's sweet on my cousin Phoebe, damn him!" exclaimed the younger man, bringing his fist down on the table.

"And what's that got to say to it?" replied the other, in a slow, heavy voice. "Josh Tuckett 'ull never see no darter o' his married to a drunkard."

"Dave ain't no drunkard; he takes his glass and goes out. Dang him, I wish he wur."

The elder man leaned forward and caught hold of the button of his companion's coat.

"Answer me this, Tummas Rod," he said. "Did his father die o' drink?"

"Ay, sure."

"And his grandfather afore him?"

"Ay, certain."

"Bain't his three brothers lying in the churchyard at this very minnet regiar soaking the place wi' spirits; the grass niver growed casual over their graves the same as it did over t'other folkes."

"What's that got to do wi' Dave?"

"Why, begore, he'll come to the like sooner or later, mark my words if he don't. He's a drunkard now—at heart. Scores o' times I've reckoned to hear his throat split and crack when the drink dizzles down it."

A heavy flush rose to Rod's face. "And may it; the sooner the better," he said.

"You and he wor thick anuff as boys," replied the old man, rising, and regarding him curiously.

Rod turned away and went back to the bar. "Didn't I tell 'ee that he be sweet on my cousin and her on him," he answered, in a sullen voice.

There was a sound of footsteps, and Dave entered, the old man taking his departure at the same time. Rod glanced with quick scrutiny at the newcomer's gaunt but boyish face, as, dropping his bag of tools, he flung sixpence on the counter.

"A half-and-half, Tom," he said. "My throat ba regiar dring'd (squeezed up) with thirst."

The flush on Rod's face receded, leaving it ashen gray. He filled a small glass to the brim with spirits and pushed it across the bar. Dave swallowed the contents at a gulp, and stood, fingering the glass nervously.

"Take another nip," said Rod.

"Naw, wan ba anuff, thank 'ee."

"Come, I'll stand yer."

Dave's thin white face reddened. "I dursn't," he said, turning away and picking up his bag of tools.

The innkeeper burst into a rough laugh. "You puts me in mind of a maid before her first kiss, terrible afraid, but wonderful willing," he replied. "Come," he urged, unsteadily, "drink me success to something I've set my mind on."

There was silence a moment.

"Ba it summat pertikler speshil?" Dave asked, at length.

"I told 'ee I'd set my mind on it."

"Drink ba kindliding templsome," Dave muttered, half to himself, as he watched Rod fill two glasses with spirits. "Wull," he added, gulping down the spirits with feverish impatience, "may 'ee git what 'ee want and more."

Rod looked at him a moment, his lips twitching. "To the damnation of Dave Ulint, body and soul!" he exclaimed, and draining the glass, flung it across the bar at the wall opposite. For a moment the two men regarded each other in silence, then Dave turned on his heel, halted a moment at the door, and glanced back. "Did 'ee mean they wuds?" he said.

"'Twor nort but a bit of fun," Rod answered, forcing a laugh.

"Ther ain't nort speshil vantysheeny (showy) in sich jokes," replied Dave, and going out he left Rod alone. He made his way through the street and up the hill behind the village, where the pine trees stood massing the blue sky like heavy blue-green clouds. Leaving the road, he entered the wood by a footpath. It was autumn; the ground was strewn with cones, overhead the wind soughed with the sound of the sea. Standing beside a broken stile was a girl; her chestnut hair, escaping from the kerchief that bound it, rippled and curled about her neck and forehead. Dave started when he saw her, and advanced more slowly. She came toward him, and they stood together; she was not tall, about as high as his heart.

"Wat's come to 'ee, Dave!" she exclaimed, in a soft guttural voice; "it's dree weeks since you've bin a-nigh me."

He was silent, averting his eyes as if he were afraid to look into hers.

"You made me love 'ee, you made me love 'ee," she burst out, her voice trembling, "and now"——

"Phoebe, lass, 'tis better that I bide away."

"You 'shud 'ave thort o' that afore," she said, bitterly.

"Aye, sartin' I shud."

She caught hold of the two lapels of his coat. "Dave, Dave," she cried, "you don't love me arter all; and you swore me true down by the Wishing Well."

"I didn't love 'ee then the same as I do now by a deal," he answered, taking her hands in his.

"Oh, lad, I can't fathom 'ee," she said, with a sob.

"Sweetheart, 'tis the drink I'm afraid of; 'twull have me wan day like did my vather and brothers afore me."

"But I bain't afeard."

"I might be cruel hard on 'ee, lass," he said, pressing her hands tight against his broad chest. "A man can't answer for himself when the drink's upon him."

Her dark-gray eyes filled with tears. "But I bain't afeard, Dave," she reiterated. "I bain't afeard."

He looked at her with great tenderness. "I dursn't, dear heart; I dursn't," he said, and his voice shook.

"Ther wull ba the times atween whiles," she urged.

Turning from her, he caught hold of a treebough and steadied himself. "Lass, lass, don't put me in mind of 'em."

"You ain't loving me the same as you did, or 'ee wudn't need no minding," she exclaimed brokenly. "And I ain't fallen off in looks." She came around the tree stood in front of him, and, untieing her handkerchief, shook her thick chestnut hair about her shoulders. "See here," she continued, "it's vine and long for all it loses in the curl, and my foot, too, Dave,"—she kicked off her shoe—"'tis wonderful [illegible], and a deal smaller than the young ladies' up to the great house. My arms, Dave,"—she slipped back her sleeve—"they might be a chile's, they're that bedimpled."

Stopping abruptly, she burst into tears. "Oh, lad, lad," she sobbed, "you bain't looking, you bain't looking."

He let go the branch of the tree, took her in his arms and drew her close up against his breast. He put back her head with gentle force and kissed her mouth and eyes, her throat and bosom. As they stood, molten in one mould, there came down the wind the sound of children's laughter; hearing it, the man and woman fell trembling, then apart.

They stood staring at each other like two people guilty of a crime.

"There be them that might be born arter us," he said, hoarsely.

She watched the sudden hardening of his mouth. "Must us mind on 'em?" she pleaded, "must us mind on 'em?"

"I cud niver fo're no chile o' ours to bear wat I've been fo'ced to bear," he answered, "'twad be devil's wark—I cudn't do it."

Her face grew white and hopeless. "I can't feel for the childer; I ain't no mother yet," she said, brokenly.

Desire shook him, he looked at her slight form that seemed to tremble into womanhood before his eyes, then, with an abrupt cry, he turned and left her.

She flung herself down and wept—through the trees her wailing followed him, yet his heart cried out so loudly that he knew not if the wailing came from her lips or his own. Long he wandered in the wood, but when night fell, returned again to his cottage. Pushing open the door, the moonlight streaming in after him, he entered the small kitchen. On the table, the cork withdrawn, was a bottle of spirits—the air reeled with the smell of it. He did not know whose hand had placed the bottle there, but his harsh thirst demanded slaking, and forced him forward. Clutching at his throat, striving to tear the thirst from it, he advanced, the bottle glistening in the moonlight, looking as if it were alive. He cast an agonized glance around the walls, seeking help from familiar things, and his eyes fell on his gun. A sob of relief broke from him, he took down the gun, loaded it hurriedly, the smell of the spirits dripping on to his lips, he licking it down. He snatched the bottle from the table, shouldered his gun, and went out—up through the woods, past the broken stile, where the coarse grass lay pressed close to the earth, and Phoebe had flung herself down and wept. With averted face he passed the spot, and entered deep into the heart of the wood. At last he stopped; about him the trees grew close and thick; no eye but God's could see his shame. He leaned his gun up against a branch; the moonlight edged itself between the trees, and he held the bottle up.

"So yer have got the best o' me at last," he said; "yer have got the best o' me at last."

The bottle glistened; he brought it nearer his lips, his thirst pressed for quenching, the thirst that he would slake before he shot himself.

"Yer smiling devil," he burst out, with sudden fierceness, "yer reckon to catch me, do 'ee. No, by hell, yer don't; I'll die wi'out tasting 'ee," and he dashed the bottle into fragments at his feet. A moment later he had flung himself upon the ground, striving to lick up the spirits with his tongue.

"Dog that I ba, dog that I ba," he sobbed. "No better than a dog—no better than a dog."

Sick with shame and horror, he regained his feet; he took a piece of cord from his pocket, made a loop in it, attaching one end to the trigger of the gun. He pressed the cold steel barrel up against his hot beating heart, and placed his foot in the loop. "A dog's death for a dog," he muttered.

The moonlight shone on him, on the gun, and on the broken bottle at his feet; the glistening glass attracted him and he stared at it, fresh thoughts crowding his brain. A tremor ran through him, raising his eyes, he fixed them on the moonlit heavens and gray windspun clouds. "Ther ba zommat in me a'zide the dog," he said, slowly. "Ay, begore, I'll live game, I'll zee it droo," and drawing himself together, he turned his face once more on life.—(Zack, in Blackwood's Magazine.)

Why Doctors Commit Suicide.

Statistics show that the medical profession is more prone to suicide than any other. During the last three years the number of suicides occuring among physicians in the United Kingdom has been, respectively, 45, 40 and 47 per annum, an average of nearly one to 2,000, or, as the death rate among physicians, is about 25 to 1,000, nearly one-fiftieth of all the deaths in the profession have been by suicide.

It has been suggested that an explanation of this tendency may be found in the development of morbid fancies in the mind of a doctor, on account of his constant association with the sick and dying, or because he has the requisite knowledge of how to die painlessly and conveniently.

A medical journal dessents from all these views, and holds that the leading factor in the accessibility of the poison drugs, which are almost invariably used.

Suicide is largely a matter of insane impulse. Imagine a man fatigued in body and depressed in spirits—as a doctor often is—swayed by an overwhelming conviction of the utter weariness of life to the impulse of suicide. If he had but to put on his hat and walk to the chemist's and tax his ingenuity for a lie with which to explain his desire for poison, he might postpone the fatal act from mere inertia, or may meet a friend or have his interest in life aroused by one of a multitude of everyday occurances, or physical exercise may bring him to his senses.

If, however, as is the case with almost any doctor, he has simply to feel in his pockets, or walk across his room to get a deadly poison, the impulse may be carried into execution before anything can happen to supplant it in the brain.

Size of the British Empire.

At the present moment the British empire is fifty-three times the size of France, fifty-two times that of Germany, three and a half times that of the United States of America, thrice the size of Europe, with treble the population of all the Russias. It extends over 11,000,000 square miles, occupies one-fifth of the globe containing one-fifth of the human race, or 350,000,000 people, embraces four continents, 10,000 islands, 500 promontories and 2,000 rivers.

Preferable.

Cholly—I really don't know what Miss Caustic meant, doncherknow.

Algy—What was it, deah boy?

Cholly—I awsked her if she didn't think I made good company, and she said I left nothing to be desired.

A PRISONER OF WAR.

"No rent again this month? This is the third time it has happened within the half year. I'll go there myself and get the money, or I'll know the reason why!"

Mr. Matthew Deane was in particularly bad humor this raw December morning. Everything had gone wrong. Stocks had fallen when they ought to have risen—his clerk had tipped over the inkstand on his special and peculiar heap of paper—the fire obstinately refused to burn in the grate—in short, nothing went right, and Mr. Deane was consequently and correspondingly cross.

"Jenkins!"

"Yes, sir!"

"Go to the Widow Clarkson's, and tell her I shall be there in half an hour, and expect confidently—mind, Jenkins, confidently to receive that rent money. Or else I shall feel myself obliged to resort to extreme measures. You understand, Jenkins?"

"Certainly, sir."

"Then don't stand there starin' like an idiot," snarled Mr. Deane, in a sudden burst of irritation, and Jenkins disappeared like a shot.

Just half an hour afterwards, Mr. Matthew Deane brushed the brown hair just sprinkled with gray away from his square yet not unkindly brow, putting on his fur-lined overcoat he walked forth into the chilly winter air fully determined, figuratively, to annihilate the defaulting Widow Clarkson.

It was a dwarfish little red brick house which appeared originally to have aspired to two-storyhood lot, but cramped by circumstances had settled down into a story and a half, but the windows shone like Brazilian pebbles, and the doorsteps were worn by much scouring. Neither of these circumstances, however, did Mr. Deane remark as he pulled the glittering brass door knob, and strode into Mrs. Clarkson's neat parlor.

There was a small fire—very small, as if every lump of anthracite was hoarded in the stove, and at a table with writing implements before her, sat a young lady whom Mr. Deane at once recognized as Mrs. Clarkson's niece, Miss Olive Mellen. She was not disagreeable to look upon, though you would never have thought of classing her among the beauties, with shining black hair, blue, long-lashed eyes, and a very pretty mouth, hiding teeth like rice kernels, so white were they.

Miss Mellen rose with a polite nod, which was grimly reciprocated by Mr. Deane.

"I have called to see your aunt, Miss Mellen."

"I know it, sir, but as I am aware of her timid temperament, I sent her away. I prefer to deal with you myself."

Mr. Deane started—the cool audacity of this damsel in gray, with scarlet ribbons in her hair, rather astonished him.

"I suppose the money is ready?"

"No, sir, it is not."

"Then, Miss Olive, pardon me, I must speak plainly. I shall send an officer here this afternoon to put a valuation on the furniture, and—"

"You will do nothing of the kind, sir."

Olive's cheek had reddened and her eyes flashed portentously. Mr. Deane turned toward the door, but ere he knew what she was doing, Olive had walked quietly across the room, locked the door, and taken out the key—then she resumed her seat.

"What does this mean?" ejaculated the astonished "prisoner of war."

"It means, sir, that you will now be obliged to reconsider the question," said Olive.

"Obliged?"

"Yes—you will hardly jump out of the window, and there is no other method of egress unless you choose to go up the chimney. Now, then, Mr. Deane, will you tell me if you—a Christian man in the nineteenth century—intend to sell a poor widow's furniture, because she is not able to pay your rent? Listen, sir!"

Mr. Deane had opened his mouth to remonstrate, but Olive enforced her words with a very emphatic little stamp of the foot, and he was, as it were, stricken dumb.

"You are what the world calls a rich man, Mr. Deane. You own rows of houses, piles of bank stock, railroad shares, bonds and mortgages—who knows what? My aunt has nothing—I support her by copying. Now, if this case be carried into a court of law, my poor ailing aunt will be a sufferer—you would emerge unscathed and profiting. You are not a bad man, Mr. Deane; you have a great many noble qualities, and I like you for them."

She paused an instant, and looked intently and gravely at Mr. Deane. The color rose to his cheek—it was not disagreeable to be told by a pretty young girl that she liked him, on any terms, yet she had indulged in pretty plain speaking.

"I have heard," she went on, "of your doing kind actions when you were in the humor of it. You can do them, and you shall in this instance. You are cross this morning, you know you are! Hush, no excuse; you are selfish and irritable and overbearing! If I were your mother, and you a little boy, I should certainly put you in a corner until you promised to be good."

Mr. Deane smiled, although he was getting angry. Olive went on with the utmost composure.

"But as it is, I shall only keep you here a prisoner until you have behaved, and given me your word not to annoy my aunt again for rent, until she is able to pay you. Then, and not until then, will you receive your money. Do you promise? Yes or no!"

"I certainly shall agree to no such terms," said Mr. Deane, tartly.

"Very well, sir, I can wait."

Miss Mellen deposited the key in the pocket of her grey dress, and sat down to her copying. Had she been a man, Mr. Deane would probably have knocked her down—as it was, she wore an invisible armor of power in the very fact that she was a fragile, slight woman, and she knew it.

"Miss Olive," he said, sternly, "let us terminate this mummery. Unlock that door!"

"Mr. Deane, I will not."

"I shall shout and alarm the neighborhood, then, or call a policeman."

"Very well, Mr. Deane, do so, if you please."

She dipped her pen in the ink and began on a fresh page. Matthew sat down puzzled and discomfited, and watched the long-lashed eyes and faintly tinted cheek of his keeper. She was very pretty—what a pity she was so obstinate.

"Miss Olive!"

"Sir?"

"The clock has just struck twelve."

"I heard it."

"I should like to go out to get some lunch."

"I am sorry that that luxury is out of your power."

"But I'm confounded hungry."

"Are you?"

"And I'm not going to stand this sort of thing any longer."

"No?"

How provokingly nonchalant she was. Mr. Deane eyed the pocket of the gray dress greedily, and walked up and down the room pettishly.

"I have an appointment at one."

"Indeed! What a pity you will be unable to keep it."

He took another turn across the room. Olive looked up with a smile.

"Well, are you ready to promise?"

"Hang it, yes! What else can I do?"

"[illegible]"

"I do, because I can't help myself."

Olive took the key back by [illegible] with softened eyes.

"You have made me very happy, Mr. Deane. I dare say you think all this unwomanly and unbecoming, but indeed you do not know to what extremities we are driven by poverty. Good morning, sir."

Mr. Deane sallied forth with a curious complication of thoughts and emotions struggling through his brain, in which gray dresses, long-lashed blue eyes, and scarlet ribbons played a prominent part.

"Did you get the money, sir?" asked the clerk, when he walked into the office.

"Mind your business, sir," was the tart response.

"I pity her husband," thought Mr. Deane as he turned the papers over on his desk. "How she will henpeck him. By the way, I wonder who her husband will be?"

The next day he called at the Widow Clarkson's to assure Miss Mellen that he had no idea of breaking his promise, and the next but one after that, he came to tell the young lady she need entertain no doubt of his integrity. And the next week he dropped in [illegible] with no particular errand [illegible].

"When shall we be married, Olive? Next month, dearest? Do not let us put it off later."

"I have no wishes but yours, Matthew."

"Really, Miss Olive Mellen, to hear that meek tone, one would suppose you had never locked me up here, and tyrannized over me as a jailer."

Olive burst into a merry laugh.

"You dear old Matthew, I give you warning beforehand that I mean to have my own way in everything. Do you wish to recede from your bargain? It is not too late yet."

No, Matthew Deane didn't, he had a vague idea that it would be very pleasant to be henpecked by Olive!

SOME PAT QUESTIONS

Prominent Men Placed in Embarrassing Positions Through Them.

A simple question put in Parliament a few years ago caused a laugh throughout all England, and defeated a great measure. Mr Curzon, then Under Secretary for India, was making a long and elaborate speech against a measure urged by the opposition regarding that dependency, as certain to result in a loss to the Government of many lacs of rupees. He repeated with emphasis: "Consider! Not pounds nor guineas, but lacs of rupees!"

A quiet voice on the Opposition benches asked: "Exactly how much is a lac of rupees?"

Mr. Curzon opened his mouth, stammered, grew red, and then, with English candor, said:

"I really don't know." The House laughed, and in that laugh he lost his cause.

A somewhat similar scene occurred many years ago in Congress. A present of Arabian horses, a sword, &c., arrived from the Imam of Muscat for President Adams. A Western member, with some heat, moved that the gifts should be sent back, with a letter from Congress, informing the ruler of Muscat that the President of the United States was no king, but the servant of the people, and was not permitted to give or receive presents.

Another member arose. "Such a letter, Mr. Speaker," he said, "can easily be written. But where is it to be sent? Where is Muscat?"

There was no response. Apparently not a member of the House was prepared to answer, nor could Muscat then be found in any atlas published in the country. It was found at last on a German map. A civil answer was returned, and the geographers made haste to insert Muscat in the next edition of their maps.

Nothing perforates bombastic oratory like a sharp question. When Burke, in the height of a labored peroration in Parliament against France, drew a dagger and threw it on the floor, somebody made the act absurd by saying, "Yes, that's the knife. Where's the fork?"

Equally sharp was the reply of Pope Pius IX, when the Cardinals met and eloquently condoled with him on the sufferings in certain villages from earthquake and famine.

"How much are you sorry, my brethren?" he said. "How many lire does your sympathy weigh?"

The only answer possible to this question was the relief of the villages.

Man Who Took Gen. Lee Prisoner.

E. S. Sylvester, who lives at Alexander, in Franklin county, Iowa, was in the Union army and had the honor of capturing and taking prisoner Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, of present Cuban fame, and the man who has stood up for these United States both under the Cleveland and McKinley administrations in a manner to win fame and honor.

Mr. Sylvester's story is that he and companions rode up to a residence in a Southern plantation looking for rebels. Around the house and inclosing a garden was a low fence, over which these scouts promptly jumped their horses, riding up to the porch which surrounds these Southern homes. Out of the front door stepped a bare-headed gentleman. Said he: "You are evidently looking for something. Do you wish to see any one in particular?"

"Yes, sir," said the officer in charge, "we are looking for Confederates, and want them."

"Well," said General Lee, as just as when he sailed away from Cuba the other day. "I'm a Confederate, and you probably want me; my name is Lee." And they wanted him, and took him.

Interesting Squibs.

The unsalaried office always has to seek the man.

An old hen never fears opposition from the egg-plant.

Some men never respect the things they are unable to understand.

No woman is ever so young as she expects others to think she looks.

The man who shows clever is never quite free from the breath of suspicion.

The less energy a man has the quicker it is for him to drift into matrimony.

The life of a chorus girl can't be so very wearing, judging from her apparel.

It isn't pride that makes the gallery gods look down on the rest of the audience.

A justice of the peace is the only peace connected with some matrimonial experiments.

The only way a man can find out just what a woman really thinks of him is to make her angry.

The peacemaker is all right, but he is never appreciated by the man who is getting the best of it.

Ice cream may be unhealthy, but the motive of the young man who tries to prove it to his girl friends is apt to be misconstrued.

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SMETHPORT, FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1898

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR
HON. WILLIAM A. STONE,
of Allegheny.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
J. P. S. GOBIN,
of Lebanon.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE
W. W. PORTER,
of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM DAVID PORTER,
of Allegheny.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
JAMES W. LATTA,
of Philadelphia.

FOR CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE
GALUSHA A. GROW,
of Susquehanna.
S. A. DAVENPORT,
of Erie.

FOR CONGRESS
HON. C. W. STONE,
of Warren County.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY
HON. R. A. DEMPSEY,
of Bradford,
T. F. RICHMOND,
of Smethport.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER
J. W. CAMPBELL,
of Kane.

FOR CORONER
B. R. SHERMAN,
of Bradford.

Vote for J. W. Campbell.

Vote for Richmond and Dempsey.

Vote the straight Republican ticket.

Cast your ballots for a straight Republican ticket.

Make a cross in the circle at the top of the first column.

Give B. R. Sherman your vote. He honored our flag in the '60s; now honor him.

Republicans, see that your Republican neighbor gets to the polls and votes a straight Republican ticket.

Republicans, put a cross within the circle at the top of the first column in your ballot and you will make no mistake.

Republicans, remember the disastrous results that followed from your giving complimentary votes to Democrats in 1892. Do not be fooled again.

McKean county never produced a more honorable or straightforward man than J. W. Campbell, our candidate for treasurer. Republicans and Democrats alike will take pleasure in voting for him. The Miner predicts his election by one of the largest majorities ever given a candidate in this county.

Every one of the men who aspire to office on our ticket, State and county, wore the blue from '61 to '65. They have been tried in a baptism of fire. They assisted in maintaining the nation intact in its darkest hour. Republicans, you owe them a debt of gratitude for their heroism. Repay it by voting a straight Republican ticket.

The Miner this week publishes the letter of our honorable and esteemed townsman, B. D. Hamlin, to Hon. C. W. Stone. The Miner had this document on the 12th inst., but by request of Hon. C. W. Stone it was not published until this week. Hon. B. D. Hamlin, a life long Democrat, cannot support J. C. Sibley in his unlimited free coinage of silver theory. Now if Mr. Hamlin as a Democrat cannot support Mr. Sibley, why should a Republican do so? Mr. Hamlin sees the danger of this 16 to 1 heresy.

Republicans, in T. F. Richmond and R. A. Dempsey you have two honorable and capable citizens of the county aspiring to be elected to the Assembly. In all this campaign of vituperation the Democrats have failed to produce one iota of evidence derogatory to their uprightness as men. Considering then that they are equally as good men as the candidates of either of the other parties, why should any Republican give a complimentary vote to a man nominated on a free silver platform, as everyone knows that Mr. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] were. Republicans, you recorded your verdict against the free and unlimited coinage of silver in 1896. The dogma has lost none of its dangerous element: it is fully as dangerous now as it was then. So dangerous that the Democrats dare not bring it into the campaign. Avoid it as you would a viper. Vote the straight Republican ticket.

The Democrats of Erie, says a correspondent to the Pittsburg Times, have petitioned the courts of Erie county to issue an order restraining the veterans of the civil war, who are in the Soldiers' Home at Erie, from voting at the next general election. Men who for three or four years presented their breasts as targets to the bullets of the enemies of the Union that this great nation might remain united are now to be deprived of the ballot. Democratic journals in this election are boasting of their love for the old soldier and telling what great things their candidates have performed for the veterans. But here is proof positive that their assertions contain nothing but wind. These would-be reformers hold no more love for the soldiers now than they had from '61 to '65. Their platform of 1864 stated that "it was an unholy war and they would not vote to furnish another man nor another dollar to carry the war on any longer." They have not changed a particle as evidenced by the action of the Democrats at Erie. Why should [illegible] by the [illegible]

"THINK FOR YOURSELVES."

Brother Lilibridge of the Reporter says to the voters, "You must think for yourselves." That is right, let every Republican voter stop and consider what the result would be if a Democrat for the next four years was to occupy the executive chair at Harrisburg and a Democratic House at Washington, which would be in direct opposition in their views to President McKinley. Our President will have on his hands most important foreign questions to settle and if the country should be so unfortunate as to send a Democratic majority to the lower House, successful settlement of these great questions will be greatly hindered. As an illustration the following will make the matter more plain. At the outbreak of the Spanish war Congress, in a burst of patriotism, voted $50,000,000 to be placed at the disposal of President McKinley to make necessary preparations to carry the war on successfully. To show this more fully the Miner quotes from the Washington Times, in an editorial of its issue of June 22nd, last. The Times is a free silver Bryan organ and speaking as it does on the question it ought to carry weight:

> Since the outbreak of the Spanish war they have committed (that is the Democrats in the House) about every error possible. Giving a grudging support to the various important measures which followed the original appropriation of $50,000,000 for the national defense, they lined themselves up almost solidly against the war revenue bill, and capped the climax last Wednesday by casting the bulk of their vote in opposition to the annexation of Hawaii, a consummation devoutly desired by a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Congress and four-fifths of the American people, without regard to party. The result is plain. What was intended to be, and what was originally a purely American war, has degenerated in the eyes of the country into a Republican war, with all that that implies. The Republican President stands before the world to-day as one pursuing a patriotic policy in the teeth of unreasoning Democratic opposition. When victory comes to him, and Spain is humbled in the dust; when America's possessions are enriched by the possession of Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico and perhaps the Canaries, Mr. McKinley can truthfully say: "This is my work—mine and the Republican party's. As we saved the union in 1861, so now do we glorify it with victory. Ours the triumph, ours the spoils, including a majority in the new House of Representatives." And the people on the 8th of November will cry "amen."

The Miner further quotes from a speech delivered by the Hon. John Dalzell at Pittsburg at the opening of the present campaign:

> When the time came to provide funds wherewith to carry on the war and a war revenue bill was under consideration, the Democratic party in the House of Representatives, with the exception of four men, voted against it. The Democratic party pretended to be for the war, but would not furnish the means for its prosecution. Democrats indulged in all sorts of demagogy as to bloated bondholders, dishonest contractors, green backs, free silver, income tax, while the soldiers in the field were without arms or clothing, and our coast defenses and ships of war without ammunition. But just here in passing let me do justice in praise of a brave Democrat, Amos Cummings, of New York. He was taunted by a fellow Democrat with disloyalty to his party in having voted for the war revenue bill. He said: "Now, Mr. Speaker, I did believe, when I voted for the bill proposing to raise revenue to carry on this war, and the Democratic side of the House almost unanimously voted for war, that I was doing fully as patriotic a thing as the gentleman did when he voted for the $50,000,000 to be placed at the disposal of the President without conditions. I believed that if a Democratic administration was forced to sell $300,000,000 in bonds to run the government in time of peace that a Republican administration might be allowed to sell bonds enough to run the government in time of war." What Democrats thought of this patriotic utterance of Mr. Cummings will appear from what another Democrat, Champ Clark, of Missouri said: "If it were not for my personal affection for the gentleman from New York, I would inaugurate a movement in this and the other end of the capitol to read out of the Democratic party, by name, every man on this floor who voted for the bond bill the other day."

When you read such testimony coming from a Democratic newspaper and a Democrat of such marked ability as Hon. Amos Cummings of New York, showing how Democratic members of Congress worked with might and main to defeat national legislation in order to weaken President McKinley's efforts to successfully carry on a foreign war to aid the oppressed Cubans. If these Democratic members of Congress in spite of overwhelming public sentiment in favor of aiding suffering humanity, would not hesitate to block legislation, what would they not do in times of peace to hinder the satisfactory settlement of our foreign relations and then try to make President McKinley's term of office of as little success as they possibly could, in order to further their own chances in 1900, in the hope of electing a man on the Chicago platform of 1896. Yes, voters, "think for yourselves," are you rush headlong into this cesspool of unsound money and the policy of uprooting our last stand by, the Supreme Court of the nation. Do not commit again the follies of 1882, 1884, 1890 and 1892. "Think for yourselves" what your vote cost you then, not only you but everyone in this broad land suffered by the action of unthinking voters. It is time to "think for yourselves" of the duty you owe to yourselves, your families, your neighbors and the nation. The ballot is yours, given to you by the constitution. But with that ballot follows a duty; that duty is to do unto others as you would that they should do unto you. Yes, "think for yourselves" and do not thoughtlessly cast your votes for men whose actions in the past were so execrably bad that they took the sponge of time and attempted to wipe out their past record and started out on a new tangent in 1896, but found this new departure such a stench in the nostrils of the public that they dare not even mention it in this campaign, but attempt to elect their candidates on vituperation and vilification of their opponents. Yes, "think for yourselves." Think what you do with this blood bought boon, the ballot, handed down by those who fought and bled on Bunker Hill, suffered and starved at Valley Forge. They did not suffer that you might enjoy this blessed privilege only to use it in revenging some imaginary wrong. Yes, "think for yourselves," which party is most worthy of your support — the Democratic, which brought on the terrible panic of 1857, 1857, the war of the rebellion, the panic of 1893 1897; or the Republican party, which has made this nation one of the greatest in the world. Yes, "think for yourselves."

HON. B. D. HAMLIN TO HON. C. W. STONE.

SMETHPORT, McKEAN CO., PA., Oct., 11, 1898.

HON. C. W. STONE,

DEAR SIR:—

Chancing to meet with you about the time Mr. Sibley was announced as the Democratic candidate for Congress, I made to you the remark that if he still favored the free coinage of silver on the basis of "16 to 1", and adhered to the so-called Chicago platform, I could not give him my vote and would cast it for you.

I have since learned that he continues to sustain this platform and proposes, if elected, to aid in carrying out its populistic and socialistic dogmas. These are hostile to my mind of what is to the best interests of the masses who by toil make their way through the world. Hence, I cannot in good conscience give him my support. Mr. Sibley apologetically informs Gold Democrats and sound money Republicans who have local grievances, that his election will not affect these questions because President McKinley will prevent such legislation from becoming effective by his veto. This is an evasion rather than an answer. If Mr. Sibley's views are right we should support him because of them; if wrong, oppose him for the same reason. The effect of electing him would be to show our people and the country that we favor the silver standard, which is deceptively called bimetallism, and a departure from the use of the good money which has ever been the pride of the American people. We now draw our purses in confidence that what we tender will be accepted in every clime. No blush need mantle our cheeks. I am a Democrat still and believe the old party will return to its first love. The signs are propitious and I will aid what I can by firm adherence.

These views are not private.

Very truly,
BYRON D. HAMLIN.

THE KEYNOTE OF ALARM.

Hon. B. D. Hamlin as an honest man sounds the keynote of alarm to lovers of good government in his letter to Hon. C. W. Stone when he says, speaking of J. C. Sibley's adherence to the free coinage of silver on a basis of 16 to 1:

"I have since learned that he (Mr. Sibley) continues to sustain this platform and proposes, if elected, to aid in carrying out its populistic and socialistic dogmas. These are hostile to my mind of what is to the best interests of the masses who by toil make their way through the world. Hence, I cannot in good conscience give him my support. Mr. Sibley apologetically informs gold Democrats and sound money Republicans who have local grievances, that his election will not affect the question, because President McKinley will prevent such legislation from becoming effective by his veto. This is an evasion rather than an answer. If Mr. Sibley's views are right we should support him because of them; if wrong, oppose him for the same reason. The effect of electing him would be to show our people and the country that we favor the silver standard, which is deceptively called bimetallism, and a departure from the use of the good money which has ever been the pride of the American people."

The above from a man who is past the allotted score of man ought in all reason to be sufficient warning to Republicans to avoid the false teachings of such men as Mr. Sibley, who could not avoid telling in his speech here and elsewhere, "that his election will not affect the question because President McKinley will prevent such legislation from becoming effective by his veto." Is not this sufficient warning to any fair minded man that there is danger in sending such a man to Congress? Mr. Sibley, no doubt, is a most excellent man, but he is not the first man possessed of a theory detrimental to good government and a sound financial principle. Every fair-minded and honest man, let him be Republican or Democrat, should take warning by this statement, that only for the fact of our having a President who stands for sound money, good government and the maintainance of our courts, these Populistic free silverites would assail at the first opportunity our substantial form of government and leave us a debased currency and subject to an influx of foreign manufacture. Mr. Sibley little realized what able words of approval of the St. Louis platform he uttered when he gave forth that remarkable sentence. He well knows that this country had spoken in thunder tones two years ago for sound money and that it would require something alluring to draw the loyal Republicans away from this principle, but his sop will prove a boomerang when all its deceptive features are placed before the honest voters of both parties. As the United States Senate stood like a wall of granite against the pernicious free trade doctrine of Grover Cleveland and the lower house of Congress during his first term, so would President McKinley find it necessary to stand if this country should be so unfortunate as to be burdened with another Demo-Populist Congress. It is to be hoped that such a calamity will not occur again. We have not fully recovered from the dire effects of the last one.

COLONEL WILLIAM A. STONE is an honest and honorable man. It is not necessary for him to go about with a banner inscribed, "Thou shalt not steal." No vouchers are necessary for his integrity and he does not seek to advertise his own honesty by imputing dishonesty to others. His campaign has been entirely free from personal abuse, and he is the only exponent of "clean politics" now before the people. Slander and villification, he leaves to the Swallowerats, the Democrats and the Wanamakerites, who have chosen these despicable weapons of political warfare. Colonel Stone stands for clean politics and an honest administration of public affairs. He has been trained in civil duties and is entirely competent to administer them. He is noted for his solid common sense, and will not fail in giving the people such an administration as every Pennsylvanian will take pride in.—Oil City Derrick.

FROM THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Under date of October 25 Attorney-General Henry C. McCormick of Williamsport writes the MINER as follows:

EDITOR MINER:—From my long acquaintanceship with the Hon. Chas. W. Stone, and my knowledge of his high character and ability, I am profoundly interested, as a Republican and as a citizen of Pennsylvania, in his return to Congress.

I can scarcely imagine at this distance that his re-election can be at all doubtful. It certainly ought not to be. He is recognized as one of the most useful and industrious members of the House of Representatives. His knowledge of public affairs is such that I feel his defeat would be a loss to the State and to the country.

I sincerely hope that everyone who is in favor of a sound currency and everyone who believes in sustaining the administration at this critical time will go [illegible] and vote for him.

[illegible]
[illegible] McCORMICK.

PRINCIPLE ABOVE PARTY.

Editor Star:—I am fond of good company and hence am glad that I entirely agree with and approve of all that is contained in the letter of my good and much respected friend, Hon. Byron D. Hamlin, published in yesterday's Star. His worth as a counsellor in legal matters is well known to the people of this and other counties, and in the State and local councils of the Democratic party his wisdom has been recognized for almost half a century. I, too, am a Democrat, and for that very reason I cannot support the candidacy of Mr. Sibley. Mr. Sibley is not a Democrat. No man whose political course is directed by the Chicago platform can be. Thomas Jefferson was an ideal Democrat and by this great apostle of Democracy Joseph Sibley is condemned.

It was mainly through the efforts of Jefferson that the standard of fifteen of silver to one of gold was adopted. This ratio was recommended by Jefferson in his report to Congress in 1792, after a very careful consideration of the standards of England, France and Spain, the then great commercial nations of the world, whose standards differed very little from that. It was Jefferson's idea that commerce would be promoted by the adoption and use of a standard which, under the differing circumstances, would correspond with those of the great commercial nations. Until 1896 it was the policy of the Democratic party to encourage commerce with all the world in every proper way. To this end the party has always opposed restriction upon trade through a protective tariff. Mr. Sibley, standing upon the Chicago platform, has declared war upon this venerated policy of the Democratic party, whose sponsor was the great and immortal Jefferson. It is useless for Mr. Sibley to try to brush the issue aside by saying that it is a national issue and foreign to the canvass for Congress in Pennsylvania, for the people of this Congressional district very well know that if the silver question comes up in Congress and they should be so unfortunate as to have Mr. Sibley for their representative there at that time, that he will advocate, as he did when in Congress before, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. For this reason I shall follow the excellent example of Mr. Hamlin and vote for Mr. Stone.

I have known Mr. Stone for about 30 years. I knew him as a member of our State Legislature almost that length of time ago and I had opportunity to observe how well he discharged his duties and represented his constituents in that body. As Lieutenant Governor and member of Congress he has acquitted himself equally well. It is due to Charles W. Stone to say of him that in so far as his services at Washington were required in the business matters of his constituents he knew no party distinctions. All received the same courteous treatment, and their business matters the like prompt attention.

I can understand why those who desire to have public affairs conducted upon the terms of the Chicago platform should use every effort to defeat Mr. Stone. He is the natural political enemy of all such. But how any Republican, with intelligence enough to get under cover when it rains or patriotism enough to say boo to a Spaniard, can, on account of dissatisfaction with Mr. Stone's action with reference to some petty postoffice, oppose his re-election, is beyond my power to comprehend. Some Democrats like Mr. Hamlin and myself joined with Republicans two years ago to defeat the man who stood for the pernicious things in the Chicago platform. Mr. Sibley now stands for the same things precisely, and Mr. Hamlin and those like him, in order that they may be consistent and true to principle, oppose his election. It is a poor return for what we did two years ago for Republicans now to join with their and our political enemies in furtherance of the ends aimed at by the latter two years ago, and the real ends in view, but unacknowledged, now.

Every voter in this Congressional district entitled to be called "Democrat" will vote for Hon. C. W. Stone. These views are respectfully submitted to the voters who, like myself, prefer measures to men. The chief question with such is: What does the candidate stand for? What does Mr. Sibley stand for? We know what he stood for two years ago; what he stood for when in Congress. Has he changed in any respect? What does Mr. Stone stand for? We know what for eight years he stood for in Congress. Has anyone the slightest doubt as to his position to day? Unlike Mr. Sibley, he is every day, from the platform, proclaiming his views upon the questions at issue in the nation, while Mr. Sibley, in order that he may catch the votes of the unwary, is raising false issues and suppressing his views upon the real ones. He cries Wolf! Wolf! when there is no wolf, but the real wolf he holds in leash ready to be let loose when the opportunity comes. I trust and believe that the people of this Congressional district will not afford to Mr. Sibley the opportunity he seeks.

J. M. McCLURE.

BAD TIME TO CHANGE.

If the American people are just to themselves they will do nothing in the coming election to change the politics of the Congress to which they owe the greater part of the prosperity which they are now enjoying. A Congress controlled by the Bryan Democracy would not only disturb investment, but it would be certain to interfere with measures calculated to give the United States a monopoly of the trade of its newly acquired territories and to strengthen all our tariff guarantees. If prosperity is a good thing to have it is an equally good thing to keep; but we may well doubt that it can be kept if its conservation is turned over to the authors of the Gorman-Wilson bill and the opponents of the plan to make the annexed, commercially, of our new possessions.—San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle.

WILL STAND BY M'KINLEY.

The presence of President McKinley within the borders of the Keystone State in attendance at the peace jubilee celebration in Philadelphia, cannot but be an inspiration to every Republican in Pennsylvania. The magnificent speeches of the president on his tour to the Omaha exposition teemed with patriotic sentiments and aroused feelings of admiration and pride in the breast of every Republican and sound money Democrat who in any way aided in his election and the overthrow of Bryanism in 1896. While in no instance did the president make any direct allusion to politics, while on his travels west, in his private talks with friends whom he met in the several states it was made quite apparent that he is exceedingly anxious that there shall be nothing in the returns of next month's election which will in any way indicate lack of interest on the part of the people, and particularly among his fellow Republicans, in the grave situation which now confronts his administration. The president has received assurances from the Republican leaders in all the doubtful states that his recent public utterances have had a wonderful effect upon the voters in reminding them that an opportunity will be presented in a few days for them to go to the polls and give by their ballots, in the most direct way possible, a vote of confidence and approval of the national administration. The lining up of the Republicans in such states as Iowa, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and the others in which there are debatable congressional districts, within the last week has been the subject of general comment.

No one knows better than the president the serious nature of the problems yet to be solved in connection with the Spanish war. Great peace jubilees, in the minds of many, while calculated to keep alive the spirit of patriotism, are in fact, misnomers. The war is not over by any means. A special dispatch from Washington to the New York Tribune on this subject is interesting. It directs attention to the fact that there are still 150,000 soldiers of the Spanish army in Cuba, with all their accoutrements of war. While it was thought that the Spanish government would have had the greater portion of this army out of the island by this time, it is now stated that no efforts will be made to send these troops home before Dec. 1. The municipal affairs of Havana are still in the hands of the Spanish officials. The reports from Paris regarding the peace commissioners all show that little if any progress has been made toward reaching a settlement of the many questions involved. The crafty Spaniards are employing every known trick of European diplomacy to thwart the efforts of the American commissioners and the best advised correspondents of the great newspapers cable their editors that they are unable to give any assurances that the commissioners will reach an early agreement. They declare that there is nothing to indicate that the commissioners are any nearer a settlement than they were the first day they met.

Congressman James Rankin Young gave a timely warning to Republicans of Pennsylvania a few days ago, when he publicly declared, "As yet there is no peace. Let us cherish no such illusion. There will be no peace until the Paris commissioners sign and seal the bond. The president's wishes will only be regarded when they are emphasized by your votes as the will of the American people. These gentlemen of Spain, now in Paris as commissioners, are well informed as to this campaign. They are as anxious for the defeat of Mr. McKinley as Jefferson Davis was for the defeat of Lincoln. Every blow aimed at the president, every vote thrown against him, every intemperate speech, every morsel of scandal swept out of the gutters of a polluted journalism, weakens the hands of the president, and tends to hamstring our commissioners in Paris. If there should be such a calamity as the defeat of the administration in November, it will invite a renewal of the war. It will give a premium upon disloyalty, and invite a contingency in which the blood and treasure spent at Santiago and Manila will be as water spilled upon the ground.

"We cannot take too high ground in support of the president. More than at any time since Lincoln proclaimed emancipation, it is our duty to be with our leader in these glorious wars. Not in a dubious, uncertain, half hearted fashion, as a mere expression of party zeal, but firm, outspoken, incandescent. Auxiliary questions will be met in due time. Upon these there will be legitimate, welcome differences of opinion. Before we arrange the household let the fire go down. A war is not over in a day. The sea throbs and sobs long after a hurricane, and we are now in the throbbing and sobbing of the war with Spain, which can be settled promptly only by the American people standing loyally by their president at the coming election."

THE Democratic papers have been endeavoring of late to create the impression that Mr. Sibley opposed the Wilson tariff bill passed by the Fifty-fourth Congress because of its free-trade tendencies. They are trying to palm off on their gullible readers a false impression, basing it on a remark made in a speech delivered in Emporium by Mr. Sibley during this campaign. In his speech he vehemently declared that he spoke for two hours against the bill, but there he stopped. He failed to tell his audience that he opposed the bill because it wasn't Democratic enough. In other words that it was not impregnated with the virus of free trade sufficiently to satisfy his wishes. In his speech in Congress he urged that a Democratic caucus be called and the bill be remodeled along Democratic lines. And, because his Democratic colleagues would not favor his scheme he did not vote for the bill. Neither did he vote against it. He dodged the vote for he was not paired. He played the trick of all demagogues in Congress who dare not vote their sentiments in opposition to the voice of their constituents.—Kane Republican.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on A. R. Armstrong & Co., druggists, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Old fashions in dress may be revived, but no old-fashioned medicine can replace Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by A. R. Armstrong & Co.

Messrs. T. C. Hilary & Co. are headquarters for the sale of Pittsburg stogies. Give them a trial.

The finest of room moulding 50 varieties to select from. Call on L. Koenig, Water street.

People troubled with corns and bunions will find relief by calling on Alfred Sturdevant.

Small children's suits in pretty patterns, with vestee coats at R. Boger & Son's.

Examine well those silk-lined box coats at R. Boger & Son's.

The Miner and thrice a week World for only $1.65.

WE WANT YOU!

to get acquainted with our store and our business methods. We carry a large and complete stock of goods and are in a position to save you money. It will pay you to look here when in need of anything in house furnishings. We send samples of anything that can be sampled. If you are thinking of furnishing a house, WRITE US; if you are just starting house-keeping, WRITF US. We keep everything to make home bright and cheerful. We have furnished over 200 homes in northern Pennsylvania to the entire satisfaction of our customers. We certainly can please you. We are making great preparations for holiday trade, buying large quantities of Chairs, Pictures, Tables, Rugs, Draperies, etc. Some of our departments are:—

Side Boards	Couches	Mouldings
Book Cases	Rockers	Baby Carriages
Chamber Suites	Dining Tables	Picture Framing
Parlor Suites	Dining Chairs	Fancy Grille
Upholstery Goods	China Closets	Mattrasses
Brass Beds	Morris Chairs	Bed Springs
Iron Beds	Leather "	Upholstery to order
Writing Desks	Rattan "	Pillows
Office Desks	Pictures	Feathers
Office Chairs	Rugs	Draperies
Carpets	Oil Cloth	Lace Curtains
Linoleums	Mattings	Curtain Poles
Window Shades	Hassocks	Curtain Materials

All grades Wall Papers.

We pay freight. We sew Carpets free.

ANDREWS & CONKLING,
135-137-139 Union St. OLEAN, N. Y.

WIDE-OPEN NEW YORK.

The city of New York is wide open once more. Tammany Hall has at last secured its "terrible revenge." Richard Croker and his assistants have set in full operation a system of Tammany government under which vice flourishes openly for a price. The old days have come again and Tammany leaders are fattening their pocket-books through the privilege of selling the right to violate law and through extortion and forced tribute. Devery, Richard Croker's friend, is chief of police. According to a message to the legislature from Governor Black, he was selected for the place "to repeat the infamous practices which had tarnished his previous career." Devery knows the town is wide open. Croker cannot help knowing it, the police commissioners must know it, and if Mayor Van Wyck does not know it, a short investigation will prove it to him.—Franklin Matthews in Harper's Weekly.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has lame back and weak kidneys, malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the liver and kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures constipation, headache, fainting spells, sleeplessness and melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at A. B. Armstrong & Co.'s drug store.

Ol' Man Racket's

Special Bargain Sale
Sat. Oct. 29 only.

7-inch extra qual iron stone china plates, each	4c
These goods usually brings 8 to 10c each.	
5-inch pi plate	3c
3-inch baker or side dish	4c
3-inch meat plate	4c
Soup bowl	6c
Open chamber, 12	16c
" " 9	25c
Cov'd " 9	30c
4 doz Handl'd Teacups and saucers	30c
Ewers and basin	55c
The above goods R Bargins. Don't you think so?	
2 only, 10-piece toilet set, dec	$2.42
Only a limited quantity ov the abov dishes at these figs.	
Good heavy feather pillows	45c
Tin cups, each	1c
Large square dinner pails not 45c but	18c
Tin wash basin	4 & 5c
10 qt tin pail	10c
Large wood chopping bowls	12 to 20c
Ladies' and Gents' underclothes at prices that make them bargins.	
Kum & C our warm wool pantz, the $4.50 goods at	$2.30
Also a fu ov them Kouderspport pantz left at	$1.15
Blowes Hickory overalls, the 50c kind at 35c.	
Let me whisper in ur ear, now, is the tim 2 select Xmas toys	
Pittsburg Tobies, 4 for	5c

A. E. STICKLES,
Sprague Block. Smethport.

ACME MILL,

J. H. GREEN, Prop'r.

MY STOCK IS FRESH AND CONSISTS OF:

Flour, Feed, Meal,
Wheat, Corn
Oats, Hay,
Straw, Bran,
Middlings, Hominy,
Linseed Meal, Etc.

Goods Delivered Promptly.

Water & Hill Sts. Smethport.

INSURANCE.

Life, Fire and Accident
written by
W. F. SPECHT,
SMETHPORT, PA.

in good, reliable companies

Executor's Notice.

Letters testamentary in the Estate of Mrs. Ann Elida Taylor, late of Smethport [illegible] having been granted the undersigned, all persons [illegible] said estate are requested to make payment [illegible] and those having claims will present them for payment.

W. D. GALLUP,
Executor of the Estate of Mrs. Ann Elida Taylor, deceased.
Smethport, Pa., Oct. 7, 1898—6t.

"All weather is alike to me! I wear the kind that "RETAIN THEIR SHAPE."
"That's the kind I'm looking for. I'll order a suit from their agent immediately."

MADE TO ORDER BY
EDWARD E. STRAUSS & CO.
America's Popular Tailors, Chicago.

THAT'S JUST IT! You can't always tell by the looks of a garment how it is going to WEAR.

WHY NOT get the WEAR as well as the looks when you can have both at the same

PRICE. 12.00 is the starting point of those

Edward E. Strauss & Co.'s
Famous Custom Tailored
Suits and Overcoats

with an ironclad guarantee thrown in free.

IT WILL PAY YOU to examine this line and leave your order for one of these handsome garments.

CALL ON
F. G. LINDHOLM & CO., Agents.
Smethport, Pa.

FOR 1898

I have received a large invoice of

Wall Paper,

all of the latest designs. Call at the

Furniture Store of Specht & Sasse

and examine my stock.

Experienced paper hangers furnished when desired, and all work gurranted.

C. SASSE,
Smethport, Pa.

REMOVED TO
The CALLAR BLOCK
JOHN MILLER,
THE FASHIONABLE TAILOR

CUTS OF LATEST STYLES
Free for the Inspection of Customers.
Neatest of Fits Guaranteed.
GIVE ME A TRIAL.

For a
FINE, HOT OYSTER STEW
Step into the
Novelty Restaurant.
New York Counts,
Clams, Cigars and
Fine Confectioneries
Always on Hand.
THOMAS YOUNG, PROP'R.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Mertle L. Taylor, formerly a resident of McKean county, but late of Perry, Oklahoma Territory, deceased, have been granted to George W. Hackett of Keating township, McKean county, Pennsylvania, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment at once, and those having claims or demands against said estate will make known the same without delay.

GEORGE W. HACKETT, Administrator.
East Smethport, Pa., Sept. 28, 1898.—6t.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of F. H. Taylor, late of Smethport, McKean county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Mrs. Lottie Taylor, residing in Smethport, said county, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment at once, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

MRS. LOTTIE TAYLOR, Administratrix.
Smethport, Pa., Sept. 28, 1898.—6t.

DR. CALDWELL'S
SYRUP PEPSIN
CURES CONSTIPATION.

FIVE HUNDRED STOVES.

The annual sales in our stove department run 500 stoves. You will find now something over 70 styles on exhibit. You will find prices that no store doing a smaller business can compete with.

And the stoves that we keep are good stoves. We know all about everyone of them.

GAS HEATERS	from $3.00 up. Any size or price you want. Our most popular heater is the Radiant Home, No. 20—our price $14.
WOOD HEATERS	for camps—seven styles.
COOK STOVES	for coal or wood.
GAS RANGES.	The Reliables are unquestionably the best ranges ever sold here. Hundreds of them have gone from our store into use, and the first complaint has never been made on one. Prices, $13.50 up—45 styles.

RUBBER PAINT LASTS.

Rubber paint is the best paint we know of. We have handled it for 15 years, and many other paints with it. Rubber Paint outlasts the others. It looks better from the start. We have proved it a thousand times.

We sell everything that belongs to a Paint store.

HARNESS.

We sell harness lower than any other store near you. We sell it enough lower to several times over pay you for coming here.

Single Driving Harness as low as $5.50.
Harness suitable for every purpose.
Everything else for the horse.

HAMMOCKS & ICE CHESTS MUST GO

We can save you five years' interest on your investment if you choose to buy now for next season.

ONE HUNDRED DINNER SETS.

We can show you one hundred styles of Dinner Sets here at almost any time. Plenty of low price styles commencing at $6.75 for 100 pieces.

Toilet Sets in thirty styles—$1.75 up.
We import our fine China direct. We buy all in large quantities, and sell at prices that control the Bradford trade.

CIDER MILLS TO ORDER.

Please ask for quotations.

EMERY & WEAVER,
L. EMERY, JR., & CO.,
BRADFORD.

NEW GOODS

AT STORE OF
D. C. YOUNG.

Please call and examine. Prices reduced. All goods sold only for cash.

D. C. YOUNG,
Smethport, Pa.

Oct. 10, 1898.

A VERY NOBBY STOCK

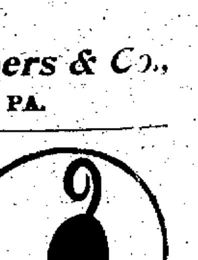
of the

Swellest Shoes in Town,
Capes and Collarettes,
Fine, Silk, Satin and Corduroy
Shirt Waists.

Our milinery stock is complete. While in New York the latest creations in hats, bonnets, etc., were before us and we bought largely and at a bargain. We mean to give our customers the benefit of this. Let us show you some real novelties.

Mrs. E. E. Chambers & Co.,
SMETHPORT, PA.

Where are We at?
Our Office is at
Smethport, McKean County, Pa.



BUT
We are with You if you wish to Buy

Lumber
Lath
Shingles
Siding
Flooring
Ceiling
Moulding
Doors
Window
Screens
Glass.

Only a sample order will convince you that You're with Us

Call and see us, or write us for quotations.

HOLMES & GILFILLAN.

WE EMPHASIZE
SHOES
THIS WEEK.

Our new Fall and Winter
Stocks are ready to serve
you with models of the
Shoe Manufacturers' Art.

We are showing the

Pink of Perfection

In Blacks, Tans and
Patent Leathers
for Gentlemen,

Box Calf and Vici
for Ladies and Children.

Don't Forget
our
Boys' Clothing Department.

It is well stocked with
seasonable clothing
at popular prices.

F. G. Lindholm & Co.
Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes,
Smethport, Pa.

Take a Good Look
at Yourself.

The best way to get a GOOD look is to come to my studio and get a photograph taken. The fine effects and finish of Platino pictures are sure to please you. "Come early and avoid the rush."

Entertain Your Friends

with an Improved Graphophone. Its [illegible] combined with a high standard of excellence makes them good sellers. For further information call on

"IKE" GLEASON, The Photographer.
Smethport, Pa.

Glass Workers Attention!

You may not know the brand or the manufacturer, but ask any dealer in Smethport how the AMERICAN GENTLEMAN 10 cent cigar stands in his estimation. Try one and you will find out for yourself. For sale by all dealers in Smethport and vicinity. No artificial flavor used. Nothing but the pure quill.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the postoffice at Smethport as second-class mail matter.

SMETHPORT, FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1898.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—Reynoldsville has a silk factory.

—Election one week from next Tuesday.

—The evacuation of Porto Rico was completed October 18.

—Special attention is called to the bargain day advertisement of J. Colegrove.

—A new roof has been placed on the dwelling house owned by J. N. Apple on Hill street.

—John Lindholm has erected quite a large addition to the rear of his residence on Water street.

—The election proclamation appears in another column. Note change in polling places in several districts.

—A new roof has been placed on the house of Wm. Specht at the corner of Mechanic and Bank streets.

—John Tratten is excavating for the cellar of his proposed new dwelling on the corner of Main and Pike streets.

—Considerable artistic taste is displayed in the decoration of the show windows of R. Sager & Son's clothing emporium.

—Judge Knapp says he broke the record last week. Six criminal cases were tried before him and five were settled.

—Capt. Burns and about 50 members of Company C went to Philadelphia on Wednesday to take part in the peace jubilee.

—The University of Buffalo football team downed the Company C aggregation at Bradford Saturday by a score of 33 to 0.

—The Renovo News, a bright little daily, reached our desk yesterday. The Miner welcomes the News with great pleasure.

—Rev. T. R. Taylor being out of town there will be no preaching in the Baptist church Sunday. Sunday school at the usual hour.

—W. P. Walsh has started the erection of a new dwelling house on the Agnes King property on Water street, which he recently purchased.

—Several of our young men have lost their right to vote at the approaching election owing to the failure of the assessor to assess them.

—Work is progressing rapidly on the new warehouse being erected by the Camp Glass Company. The building will be 30x100 feet in size.

—Guy M. Powell, one of the Porto Rico heroes of Co. H, 16th Reg't, came over from Ridgway yesterday to visit relatives and friends in town.

—On Wednesday the first snow of the season made its appearance, and the man who asks what you have done with your summer's wages is also in evidence.

—Mr. T. M. Ryan and Miss Margaret Short, popular young people of Mt. Alton, were married in St. Joseph's church at that place on Monday, Rev. Father Flood of this place officiating.

—Dr. Merritt Wilcox, one of the ablest physicians at Mt. Jewett, died very suddenly at his home last Sunday evening of heart failure, aged 55 years. A loving wife and three children survive him.

—Blaisdell Bros, the glass and kindling wood capitalists, have come to an understanding with the Coudersport Board of Trade and will at once begin the erection of a large glass plant at that place. Good for Coudersport.

—The generous Casper Smith of Farmers Valley brought about a bushel of assorted apples to the Miner office last Wednesday. The fruit is very fine and the Miner force is under lasting obligations to Mr. Smith.

—List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Smethport for the week ending October 22, 1898: G. Bushnell, Wm. Garrity, Miss Maggie Gibson, Jonas Gerber, J. G. Olen. Persons calling for these letters please say "advertised."

—The chairmen of the Republican and Democratic county committees of Potter county have offered rewards for evidence that will lead to the conviction of anyone furnishing liquor to voters on election day. This would [illegible] any in a prohibition [illegible]

—[illegible] has opened a restaurant in the Tracy building, adjoining [illegible] meat market on Main street, where he is prepared to serve up oysters in every style.

—Levi Ackers, one of the oldest residents of Open brook, died at his home on Monday last. The funeral was held Wednesday and the remains were interred in Bush hill cemetery.

—All members of the Methodist church are earnestly requested to be present at the morning service on Sunday next as matters of vital interest to the church are to be presented. Let all be present, if possible.

—H. W. Rubin having recently returned from New York with an immense stock of gents' furnishing goods, you will find it to your interest to watch the advertising space of H. W. Rubin & Co. next week.

—"Ol' Man Rackel" calls attention to dishes this week and offers some rare bargains for Saturday. He says he shall buy steadily for Christmas, but where he will put more goods in his already crowded store is a mystery.

—Dr. Walker will preach on the following subjects next Sunday: At 10:30 a. m., "St. Paul at Corinth, or a Minister's Solicitude." In the evening at 7:30 o'clock, "The Supremacy of Christianity." There will be a brief song service at the close of the sermon.

—The important question of the hour for Smethport is more dwellings. Many of the men employed in the glass plant have families and desire to bring them here and locate, but can secure no dwellings. Last Saturday there was an energetic business man in town looking for a location to start a store, but could find none.

—Last Tuesday Peter Miller, who works on Martin Carlson's lumber job, at the head of Red Mill brook, while cutting down timber had his jaw broken and head injured by a tree which he was felling jumping back and striking him. Dr. Chadwick reduced the fracture and the patient is doing as well as could be expected.

—Ralph, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Noxon, who occupy the rooms over the Miner office, fell from the second story window of P. Ford's barn on Tuesday, sustaining several severe bruises, but fortunately no bones were broken. Dr. Brown was called and at this writing the little fellow is considered out of danger.

—The pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at the close of his first sermon after Conference, last Sunday morning, made reference to the kindness and benevolence of his church during the past ecclesiastical year. He said that the church had given in its ministerial support, benevolence and for current expenses $1,847. A splendid showing.

—James A. Olson of North Warren died in Porto Rico on Oct. 5, and his parents knew nothing of his death until Co. I of the 16th regiment arrived home one week ago. Young Olson was a drummer in the 16th regiment band and in the battle of Coamo, discarded his drum and with the rifle of a wounded soldier, assisted in fighting the battle that resulted in a victory for the 16th.—Bradford Era.

—William Swanson, one of the substantial farmers of Kasson, was a most welcome caller at the Miner office last Saturday and of course carried away our receipt for the Miner dated a year in advance. Mr. Swanson stated that a fine gas well had just been drilled in on his farm. He has leased one-half of his land and parties are chasing after him to secure a lease of the balance.

—The State Federation of Pennsylvania Women will be held at Chester, beginning on November 1. Mrs. D. C. Young has been elected as a delegate to represent the Travelers' Club of Smethport. Many attractions are offered by the clubs of Philadelphia to visitors and delegates who may pass through the city to Chester. A cordial welcome will be given to those who may choose to accept their hospitality.

—The football game on the Liberty township fair grounds Wednesday afternoon was a good one, from a Port Allegany point of view. Slugging was freely indulged in and when the home team had the ball the boundary line was the fence encircling the race track. Aided by an incompetent referee the athletes from the Davis farm succeeded in downing the Smethport team by a score of 21 to 6. And the next day it snowed.

—D. J. Greene, who hails from Bradford, visited the Binghamton Sunday Times Wednesday and was left alone in the office for a half hour, during the noon hour. Before he left he broke open the cash box in the safe and stole $40 in bills. The theft was not discovered until the proprietor went to lock the safe for the night. Greene has not been captured.—Exchange. Forty dollars in "bills" may have been stolen from a newspaper office, but in cash—never.

—Sheriff J. F. Davis has developed into a thorough sportsman. During the summer he graduated as a disciple of Izaak Walton. Recently he has purchased a fine gun and the necessary accoutrement and is a full-fledged nimrod. He told the Miner man yesterday that he was out hunting one day this week, in company with C. A. Burdick, and killed one bird and brought home three. He either had a most remarkable dog or else Mr. Burdick was very generous.

—The non advertising merchant goeth forth to his lair at the rising of the sun and lo! no man interfereth. He standeth around all day like a bottle of castor oil, and the people with the shekels come not to his shanty. He advertiseth not his wares, and his name is forgotten on the face of the earth. Who hath dried apples? Who hath fly soiled ginghams? Who hath stale baking powder without end? He that knoweth not the way to the printer.—Exchange.

—The Kane Republican of Tuesday says: A warrant was sworn out yesterday on the information furnished by Ida Peterson of Wetmore township for Elof Peterson, a brother of the informant, in which he was charged with incest. He was given a hearing before Squire Campbell this morning and bound over to the next term of quarter sessions court, under $500 bail. Being unable to secure a bondsman, Constable McKnall escorted him to Smethport where he was lodged in the county jail to await the action of the grand jury. Atty. E. L. Ryan appeared for the defendant, and Atty. H. E. Shaffer for the Commonwealth.

—The reference in the Democratic press to J. C. Sibley as "Honest Joe" recalls the fact that there are many "honest" Johns, Jims, etc., among the sporting fraternity, especially among the followers of pugilism. A noted pugilist who was asked the other day how a well-known referee of prize-fights had attained his sobriquet of "Honest John" replied: "Why, de bloke had a chance to pinch a watch one time an' didn't do it." A pugilist who refrains from "pinching" a watch when opportunity offers thus becomes "honest" to distinguish him from the general run of the profession. It has not been learned what particular temptation [illegible] Sibley [illegible] to gain [illegible] him from the [illegible]

—It has been learned that Ross Southwick, principal musician of the 16th regiment, left Ponce last Friday on the ship Missouri. Southwick was in good condition when he sailed and is expected to be able to come home as soon as he lands into the United States. Nothing has been heard from the other sick soldiers left in Porto Rico, but the impression prevails that they were taken from the island on the Relief, which left Ponce on Friday.—Bradford Era.

—At Bradford last Wednesday A. F. Bannon, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth O. Miller were united in marriage, Rev. William Coonan officiating. Mr. Bannon is a son of Ex-Senator A. F. Bannon, and is a very popular young man. The bride is a daughter of Mr. A. Miller and one of Bradford's most accomplished young ladies. The happy couple will visit the seaboard cities on their wedding tour. The Miner joins Tony's many Smethport friends in extending congratulations.

—John Coady, who lives on the Eben Gallup farm up Potato creek, brought to the Miner office last Friday afternoon 12 potatoes known as the Rural New Yorkers that weighed 15 pounds, one of them weighing a pound and 9 ounces. The potatoes are white and very fine. Judging by the products of his farm Mr. Coady is undoubtedly a most excellent farmer, and seems to apply his brains as well as his hands in the occupation, which seems the only way to successfully till the soil. May others follow his example and be fully as successful as Mr. Coady has been.

—While on a trip to Harrisburg this week the Miner man enjoyed the pleasure of conversing with a large number of influential Republicans from different sections of the State, and every one of them was well pleased with the political outlook and without reserve were confident that Col. W. A. Stone and the whole Republican ticket would be elected with a majority that would surprise not only the Democrats, but their allies, the Swallow contingent. Republicans all over the State are discovering the important fact that giving complimentary votes to Democrats is a very poor investment.

—"That reminds me," said Tom Hungiville, "of an old chap over our way—Pat McCabe. In the civil war he was a valiant soldier. One day while on picket duty he 'surrounded' three Confederates and marched them into camp at the point of his bayonet. On the way he met an officer. 'Here,' said the officer, 'I will take charge of these men. You go back to your post.' 'Not if I know myself,' remarked Pat. 'The woods is full of Rebs; go an' get some yourself. These are mine,' and he did as he intended with his prisoners. Pat knew how to manage superiors who were willing to appropriate honors to which they were not entitled."—Bradford Era.

—A peculiar affliction which has brought Miss Ollie Seifert to the verge of the grave is reported from Cooperstown, Pa. On Thursday morning of last week the patient, who was employed as a domestic in the family of M. M. Small, between Maud station and Cooperstown, this county, began to sneeze which was kept up without intermission for eight hours, the attack ceasing at midnight. On Friday morning she was taken with a second attack at 7 o'clock which continued without intermission until 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. By that time Miss Seifert was completely exhausted. Cocaine was administered and the last authentic information was to the effect that the patient had received relief.—Oil City Derrick.

The Pathetic.

"Save! I do not want to die yet,
Kind sailor save, O do save me";
So sweetly cried the little girl—
Before the ship sank in the sea.
The storm had swept Mohegan's crew
Far on the fearful, rocky shore;
What hand could save in such an hour—
In face of rock and ocean roar.

Dear child, thy look is full of love,
Well may thine eyes now melt in tears;
For earth and sea must feel the shock—
That buries one so young in years.
That leaves should fall in autumn time,
Accords with laws so wisely made;
But who could bear in summer days
To see the bright, sweet roses fade?

To die in springtime none could wish,
Nor when the roses bloom so sweet;
Far better fade when autumn fires
Burn on the leaves close to our feet.
Bright little girl, thy wish is mine,
To live and love my duty sweet;
Oh, earth, and sea, touch not my life
'Til I shall make my work complete.

—I. T. W.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made and that, too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamnick & Co. of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at A. B. Armstrong & Co.'s drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Attention Comrades.

HEADQUARTERS MCKEAN POST, No. 347, DEP'T OF PENN'A, G. A. R.
October 26, 1898.

General Order No. 3.

Post No. 347 will muster for annual inspection, by W. W. Tadder, Assistant Inspector, at the post rooms on Thursday, November 3, 1898, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. sharp. Comrades will appear in full uniform. The Adjutant and Quartermaster will have in due preparation the usual reports for annual inspection.

By command of
E. R. MAYO,
Commander.
H. L. BURLINGAME,
Adjutant.

How to Prevent Croup.

We have two children who are subject to attack of croup. Whenever an attack is coming on my wife gives them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it always prevents the attack. It is a household necessity in this county and no matter what else we run out of, it would not do to be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. More of it is sold here than of all other cough medicines combined. J. M. Nickle, of Nickle Bros., merchants, Nickleville, Pa. For sale by A. B. Armstrong & Co.

For Sale.

Sealed proposals will be received until Dec 15, 1898, for about 300 acres having thereon part of the original timber of oak, ash, hemlock, beech, maple, etc., being part of the old Turtle Point mill property, warrants 115 and 381, Eldred, Pa. Will sell timber without land or minerals. Right to receive or reject all bids. Address
W. S. BROWNELL,
Smethport, Pa.
41-tf

For Sale.

A fine residence in Smethport, within 3 minutes' walk of the court house; gas water and closets. The house is a two-story structure, large and commodious. Will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Inquire at this office.

Constipation prevents the body from ridding itself of waste matter. DeWitt's Little Early Risers will remove the trouble and cure sick headache, biliousness, inactive liver and clear the complexion. Small, sugar coated, don't gripe or cause nausea. A. B. Armstrong & Co.

When you want a robe or blanket go where the largest assortment is kept. Lemmler's is the place, and prices are right.

R. Sager & Son wish to call particular attention to their fine line of ladies' collars and cuffs.

Neckwear in all colors and shapes at R. Sager & Son's.

Teachers' Institute.
(CONTINUED.)

The session of Thursday afternoon was opened by singing conducted by Prof. Eckels. Prof. Hogue occupied the first period. He spoke flatteringly of the school directors and of their important duty. He then took up his former talk on orthography and proceeded to give some instructions in the sounds of the letters. Dr. Shaeffer next talked on Civil Government. He also addressed the directors and made a strong plea for better pay for teachers and a longer term of school. Prof. Kingsling of the Clarion State Normal gave the teachers a short talk. Dr. Winship occupied the next period and delivered an eloquent address to the teachers and directors. Miss McCoy and Mrs. Hanson favored the audience with a piano duet. Prof. King occupied the last period of the day. He gave his usual spicy and entertaining talk.

FRIDAY.

The informal meeting Friday morning was presided over by F. H. King of Bradford. Papers were read by F. L. Smith of Mt. Jewett, Alice J. Bickers of Smethport and A. L. Mann of Eldred. The regular session was begun by singing conducted by Prof. Eckels. Devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. Shaeffer. Dr. Shaeffer next gave a talk on how to teach scientific temperance, after which Prof. Eckels led the institute in singing. Dr. Hogue occupied the next period. He spoke of the opportunity afforded the teachers of the present to prepare themselves for the work they are called upon to perform.

The evening entertainments were pronounced by all to be of a superior quality. The lecture Tuesday evening by Dr. Winship on "Hypocrisy in Business, Religious and Social Circles" was sound and instructive. Wednesday evening Dr. Byron W. King entertained a large audience with a lecture on "All the World's a Stage," and the concert Thursday evening eclipsed anything of the kind ever given in the court house.

The institute closed Friday noon and has been pronounced the best one ever held in the county. Mr. Myers is to be congratulated upon his successful efforts to make it so. Miss Dibble, one of the teachers of the borough school, presided at the piano and Miss McCoy and Mrs. Hanson furnished some fine musical entertainment. The ladies are skilled in this art. The roll call showed 228 teachers present.

Gillette-Redfield.

At high noon Monday, Oct. 24, 1898, St. Luke's church was the scene of a very pretty but unostentatious wedding, when Rev. J. Heber McCandless of St. Luke's and Rev. Dr. Ashton of Olean, in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends, united in marriage Mr. Melville Montague Gillette of Olean and Miss Harriet Forbes Redfield, the beautiful and highly accomplished granddaughter of Hon. and Mrs. Byron D. Hamlin. The bride was attired in a tasty traveling suit and carried bride's roses. As she passed up the aisle on the arm of Mr. Hamlin who gave the bride away Miss Grace E. McCoy played the Wagner's beautiful wedding march, "Lohengrin," and while the happy couple marched out Mendelssohn's Wedding March was beautifully rendered. Miss Ethel Sartwell of Olean acted as her bridesmaid and Mr. Harry G. Rask of Washington, D. C., was best man.

The beautiful and impressive marriage service of the Episcopal church was used. Immediately after the ceremony the guests repaired to the residence of the bride's grandfather, where a reception was held and the wedding breakfast served. The party assembled made merry until 2 o'clock, when the happy couple departed for an extended tour through the South, including Washington and many other leading points of interest. The presents were numerous and costly.

Sale of Property.

On Wednesday the farm and borough lots of Wm. Ramer were sold by the executor of A. D. Burbank, deceased, to the following persons:

45.5 acre lot, S. J. McKendrick,	$300
Farm and homestead, F. M. Windsor, A. A. Abbey,	2,600
Lot No. 8, John Grigsby,	220
" " 9, Frank Burdick,	45
" " 10, Miss Millicent Pattison,	75
" " 12, " "	35
" " 17, Chas. McKean,	40
" " 18, E. D. Comes,	81
" " 19, Frank Burdick,	63
" " 20, Lewis Baker,	40
" " 28, S. G. Bush,	30
" " 29, "	41
" " 30, T. F. Richmond,	31
" " 31, M. C. Stickles,	42
" " 32, "	41
" " 33, T. F. Richmond,	35
" " 34, "	30
" " 35, M. C. Stickles,	40
" " 36, T. F. Richmond,	31
" " 40, Chas. McKean,	64
" " 43, Mrs. S. McCluer,	65
Total,	$4,357

Three Doctors in Consultation.
From Benjamin Franklin.

"When you are sick, what you like best is to be chosen for a medicine in the first place; what experience tells you is best, to be chosen in the second place; what reason (i. e., theory) says is best is to be chosen in the last place. But if you can get Dr. Inclination, Dr. Experience and Dr. Reason to hold a consultation together, they will give you the best advice that can be given."

When you have a bad cold Dr. Inclination would recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is pleasant and safe to take. Dr. Experience would recommend it because it never fails to affect a speedy and permanent cure. Dr. Reason would recommend it because it is prepared on scientific principles, and acts on nature's plain in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions and restoring the system to a natural and healthy condition. For sale by A. B. Armstrong & Co.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from yellow jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in the country, and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by A. B. Armstrong & Co., druggists.

Many a household is saddened by death because of the failure to keep on hand a safe and absolutely certain cure for croup such as One Minute Cough Cure. See that your little ones are protected against emergency. A. B. Armstrong & Co.

Bronchitis.

Ballard's Horehound Syrup absolutely cures Bronchitis and all other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. It gives instant relief and will cure the worst cough. It is a guaranteed remedy. Sold by Chadwick's Drug Store.

Overcome evil with good. Overcome your coughs and colds with One Minute Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and all throat and lung diseases. A. B. Armstrong & Co.

When you ask for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve don't accept a counterfeit or imitation. There are more cases of piles being cured by this than all others combined. A. B. Armstrong & Co.

Go to Lemmler's for robes and blankets. He keeps the best assortment at the most reasonable prices.

Subscribe for the Miner.

PERSONAL MENTION.

S. C. Bush spent Sunday in Olean.

Mrs. Henry Hamlin visited Buffalo Tuesday.

[illegible] spent Sunday with friends in Olean.

[illegible] visited [illegible] Monday.

Robert King returned home from Buffalo last Saturday.

Deputy Sheriff W. H. Clarke visited Canoe Place Monday.

T. F. Richmond visited Kane the fore part of the week.

Mrs. E. F. Chambers visited Bradford on business Monday.

J. C. Doyle of Sartwell was in town on business Wednesday.

Sheriff J. F. Davis transacted business at Mt. Jewett Wednesday.

Mrs. M. A. Sprague of Buffalo visited friends in town this week.

County Treasurer T. B. Clark was over from Bradford Wednesday.

Emil Thamm had business in Colegrove and vicinity on Friday last.

Mrs. A. E. Stickles visited relatives in Roulette the first of the week.

A. N. Lillibridge of Port Allegany transacted business in town Monday.

C. A. Anderson of Colegrove was observed on our streets last Monday.

Chas. Paulson of Mt. Jewett was calling on old friends in town Wednesday.

Lieut. R. A. Rice of Eldred transacted business at the court house Monday.

Mrs. E. F. Wright returned Wednesday from an extended visit to Philadelphia.

Conductor F. O. Richmond was in town last Monday greeting his many old friends.

Miss Mattie Rickan and Mrs. Elida Chase visited friends in Port Allegany Wednesday.

C. K. Crawford of Roulette was a most agreeable caller at the Miner office Monday.

Hon. Henry Hamlin returned Monday from a several days' visit to the Ohio gas fields.

Milton Craven of Kane was braving the storm last Wednesday, seeking Prohibition voters.

Miss Ethel Sartwell of Olean attended the wedding of her friend, Miss Harriet Redfield, Monday.

George C. Fagnan of Bradford and J. C. Mills of Duke Centre were in town Wednesday night.

F. M. Windsor of Bartville attended the sale of the Burbank property in this place on Wednesday.

Rev. Dr. I. T. Walker returned from conference last Saturday and resumed his duties in the pulpit.

Henry H. Sanders of Bradford was over Monday shaking hands with his many Smethport friends.

Mrs. D. E. Hackett of Emporium, a sister of Mrs. J. H. Sowers, spent Sunday and Monday in town.

Chas. Pratt and wife returned last week from an extended visit with relatives and friends in New York State.

H. G. Rask of Washington, D. C., attended the wedding of his friend M. M. Gillette as best man last Monday.

Miss Mirabel D. Folger returned to her home in Geneva, N. Y., Tuesday after an extended visit among Smethport friends.

Ex-Senator A. F. Bannon and wife of Bradford attended the funeral of Mrs. Quinlisk last Friday, returning home in the evening.

Misses Helen and Ruth Forrest arrived home from Albany last Saturday to attend the wedding of their cousin, Miss Harriet Redfield.

Paul D. Hamlin arrived home from Newark, Ohio, last Saturday night somewhat indisposed, but recovered sufficiently to attend the wedding.

W. G. Roberts of Eldred was in town yesterday on business, and reports the situation politically as improving every day for the entire Republican ticket.

C. E. LeFevre and R. C. Sasse left Tuesday to join their regiment, the fighting Sixteenth, which took part in the Peace Jubilee parade in Philadelphia yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Greer of Kane were in attendance at the funeral of Mrs. Quinlisk Friday. Mrs. Greer remained and assisted in taking care of the bereaved family.

John Gaskin, who has been a resident of Smethport for several years, departed for his old home in Virginia Wednesday. He was accompanied by his cousin, Elwood Gaskin.

Dr. and Mrs. Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Horner, Mr. and Mrs. Gerstenberger and daughter, and Miss Curtis of Olean, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Jackson of Bradford attended the Gillette-Redfield nuptials Monday.

Our old friend, Bert Bartle, of the Port Allegany Press was a most welcome caller at the Miner office last night. His bright presence is always cheering, and we hope he may continue for years to come the same genial Bert.

Hugh Brawley of Meadville was in town the latter part of last week and the first part of this week, greeting his many old friends here. He came over to instruct the Democratic voters of this county in their duty to J. C. Sibley.

E. E. McKee of Franklin was a most agreeable caller at the Miner office Monday. Mr. McKee is around the county striving to draw Republicans away from their allegiance to the party that has made this nation one of the foremost and leading nations of the world.

Mrs. J. F. Keating and son, J. Francis, of Blossburg; Mr. and Mrs. James Eckert of Crenshaw, N. Y.; John and James Quinlisk, Misses Elizabeth and Sarah Quinlisk and William Tracey of Punxsutawney, and Mrs. T. F. Lyon of Austin were in attendance at the funeral of Mrs. D. H. Quinlisk last Friday.

A. T. James of Williamsport was a most agreeable caller at the Miner office Wednesday. Mr. James is deputy factory inspector of northeastern Pennsylvania and has eleven counties under his jurisdiction. He is a most careful and painstaking gentleman in the discharge of his duties, both as to machinery and cleanliness, and his energetic work in behalf of improvement will have a tendency to benefit everyone in this section.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LARABEE.

W. H. Dodd arrived in town Wednesday evening direct from the Klondike and has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Geo. Rice. Mr. Dodd has secured several fine claims, but the severity of the climate drove him to warmer quarters until spring opens. He predicts much suffering among those who remain during the coming winter.

Vacation is over and the children are seen with their bright faces pointed schoolward each morning and trooping home in merry groups at night. Truly there is no happiness like that of innocent childhood.

Through the kindness of Mr. Hubbard we had the pleasure of sampling some fine, large, ripe persimmons that were sent to him by a friend in Tocoi, Fla. They were of a bright orange red color, very sweet but of a most peculiar flavor.

E. A. Rice of Eldred brightened our place with his sunny presence Monday.

M. A. Lillibridge, Port Allegany's hustling apple buyer, was looking after his apple interests in this vicinity Wednesday.

John Troy of Olean was a pleasant caller in town Friday.

Geo. Spiller transacted business in Smethport Monday.

Mrs. B. E. Taylor and Miss Cora Windsor visited Mrs. Delos Rice at Stulltown Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Rice drove to Coryville Tuesday.

S. T. Carpenter is reshingling his house and in other ways making it more comfortable for the winter.

Two Millions a Year.

When people buy, try and buy again, it means they're satisfied. The people of the United States are now buying Cascarets Candy Cathartic at the rate of two million boxes a year and it will be three million before New Year's. It means merit proved, that Cascarets are the most delightful bowel regulator for everybody the year round. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c a box, cure guaranteed.

A cough is not like a fever. It does not have to run a certain course. Cure it quickly and effectually with One Minute Cough Cure, the best remedy for all ages and for the most severe cases. We recommend it because it's good. A. B. Armstrong & Co.

A. B. Armstrong & Co. guarantee the American Silver Truss to give entire satisfaction or refund money.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

God Save the Commonwealth.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF GENERAL Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections," approved the 10th day of June, A. D. 1893, I, J. F. Davis, High Sheriff of the county of McKean, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of McKean county, that a general election will be held in the said county of McKean on TUESDAY, the 8th day of November, A. D. 1898, (being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month) for the purpose of electing the following officers, viz.:

One person for GOVERNOR.
One person for LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
One person for SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.
Two persons for JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.
Two persons for REPRESENTATIVES-AT-LARGE IN CONGRESS.
One person for REPRESENTATIVE-IN-CONGRESS.
Two persons for REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
One person for COUNTY TREASURER.
One person for COUNTY CORONER.

I also make known and give notice that the following is a correct list of the nominations for the respective offices above recited, namely:

REPUBLICAN.

For Governor, William A. Stone.
For Lieutenant-Governor, John P. S. Gobin.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs, James W. Latta.
For Judge of the Superior Court, William W. Porter.
For Judge of the Superior Court, William D. Porter.
For Representative-at-Large in Congress, Galusha A. Grow.
For Representative-at-Large in Congress, Samuel A. Davenport.
For Representative in Congress, Charles Warren Stone.
For Representative in the General Assembly, Thomas F. Richmond.
For Representative in the General Assembly, Richard A. Dempsey.
For County Treasurer, John W. Campbell.
For Coroner, Edward H. Sherman.

DEMOCRATIC.

For Governor, George A. Jenks.
For Lieutenant Governor, William H. Sowden.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs, Patrick De Lacy.
For Judge of the Superior Court, William Trickett.
For Judge of the Superior Court, Calvin M. Bower.
For Representative-at-Large in Congress, Franklin P. Iams.
For Representative-at-Large in Congress, Jerry N. Weller.
For Representative in Congress, Joseph C. Sibley.
For Representative in the General Assembly, George C. Fagnan.
For Representative in the General Assembly, Frederick R. Howley.
For County Treasurer, John C. Mills.
For Coroner, James C. Walker.

PROHIBITION.

For Governor, Silas C. Swallow.
For Lieutenant Governor, Emmett D. Nichols.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs, Sterling W. Dickson.
For Judge of the Superior Court, Lewis D. Vail.
For Judge of the Superior Court, William Trickett.
For Representative-at-Large in Congress, George H. Garber.
For Representative-at-Large in Congress, [illegible] E. Sharpless.
For Representative in Congress, William W. Hague.
For Representative in the General Assembly, Milton Craven.
For Representative in the General Assembly, William H. Dennis.
For Coroner, John W. Fritts.

PEOPLES.

For Governor, Silas C. Swallow.
For Lieutenant Governor, Justus Watkins.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs, David Logan.
For Judge of the Superior Court, William Trickett.
For Judge of the Superior Court, J. Newton Huston.
For Representative-at-Large in Congress, Dennis E. Johnson.
For Representative-at-Large in Congress, Jerry N. Weller.

SOCIALIST LABOR.

For Governor, J. Mahlon Barnes.
For Lieutenant Governor, W. H. Thomas.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs, Henry Peters.
For Representative-at-Large in Congress, John H. Root.
For Representative-at-Large in Congress, Donald L. Munro.

LIBERTY.

For Governor, Silas C. Swallow.
For Lieutenant Governor, Justus Watkins.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs, Adolphus P. Hutchinson.
For Judge of the Superior Court, J. Newton Huston.
For Judge of the Superior Court, William Trickett.
For Representative-at-Large in Congress, J. Asher Guss.
For Representative-at-Large in Congress, Charles P. Shaw.

HONEST GOVERNMENT.

For Governor, Silas C. Swallow.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid general election in the several townships, boroughs and wards within the county of McKean, are as follows, to-wit:

The township of Annin at the building known as Simpson's store, at Turtle Point.

BRADFORD CITY.

First ward, First district—At Armory Hall, Corydon street.

First ward, Second district—C. J. Lane's building, on Boylston street, near Pine.

Second ward, First district—At the Universalist church, Corydon street.

Second ward, Second district—At Edgett's barn.

Third ward—At 126 Washington street.

Fourth ward—In the barn of Cynthia Chapman, in the rear of No. 67 Kennedy street, in said ward.

Fifth ward—Robert's tank shop on Main street, near bridge.

Sixth ward—At the building known as the "Farmers Hotel," on Main street in said ward.

BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.

First district—At Jewett Hall, Custer City.

Second district—A point at or near the cross roads near Smith's chemical works, on lands of W. H. Emery, in a suitable building to be erected by the county commissioners.

The township of Ceres at the Ceres village school house.

CORYDON TOWNSHIP.

First district—The first floor of a new building owned by E. D. Tome, across the highway from said Tome's residence.

Second district—At a building near the school house, known as the Thomas Conover school house, in Warrant No. [illegible], on road leading up Sugar Creek to Marshburg, near the residence of L. N. Holmes.

The borough of Eldred at hose house, Edson street.

The township of Eldred at a new building on the Barden brook road.

FOSTER TOWNSHIP.

First district—The lower floor of the A. O. U. W. hall, at Derrick City, in said district.

Second district—In the A. P. Corwin building at Corwin Centre.

HAMLIN TOWNSHIP.

First district—The second story of the building now occupied by J. Goodman, on the south side of the Main street in the village of Hazelhurst, adjoining lands of James Randall.

Second district—At Lantz's store.

The borough of Mt. Jewett at the "Hall of A. G. Phillips," in said borough.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

First district—At the school house in Ludlow.

Second district—Ground floor of Maccabees' hall, at [illegible].

KEATING TOWNSHIP.

First district—In the first floor of a building owned by McKee & Mickley, formerly occupied by J. H. Stull as a [illegible] house, nearly opposite and southeast of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad Company's station, in East Smethport, Pa.

Second district—At Bishop's building, at Farmers Valley.

Third district—In the village of Simpson, in said district, in the building known as the "Ancient Order United Workman's hall."

KANE BOROUGH.

First ward—At Hotel Lamont, west side of Fraley street.

Second ward—The City or Municipal Building, adjoining at the corner of Chase and Bayard streets.

Third ward—At the sample room, Thompson House.

Fourth ward—In the basement of the St. Elmo Hotel, at the corner of Fraley and [illegible] streets.

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

First district—In the south room on the first floor of the Odd Fellows building at Mt. Alton, in said district.

Second district—At the village of Big Shanty, in the basement of the building known as the Maccabees' hall, in said district.

Third district—The building owned by A. H. Newton, situate on the main road leading from Mount Alton to Marshburg, in the village of Lafayette Corners, and about 60 rods from the former polling place.

The borough of Liberty in a building near the grocery store of N. [illegible] at a point on the [illegible] about 75 rods northwest from the bridge crossing the river from the borough of Port Allegany.

The borough of Port Allegany, second story of public building.

NORWICH TOWNSHIP.

First district—Norwich township hall.

Second district—At a building erected by the Commissioners at Gardeau.

OTTO TOWNSHIP.

First district—In the building known as "Union Hall" in the village of Duke Centre in said district.

Second district—At A. O. U. W. Hall, Rixford.

The borough of Smethport in southeast corner of basement of Court House.

WETMORE TOWNSHIP.

First district—At the [illegible] factory, East Kane.

Second district—In the building of Mrs. Albert Johnson, known as the [illegible] building, situated about 75 rods [illegible] of the [illegible] building [illegible] on the [illegible] road.

[illegible]

First district—At hall of [illegible] & [illegible].

Second district—In hotel of [illegible] at [illegible] West.

Polls to be open at 7 o'clock a. m. and to be closed at 7 o'clock p. m.

I also make known and give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States or of this State or of any city or incorporated district whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary department of this State or of the United States or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature and of the Select or Common Council of any city or Commissioners of any incorporated district is by law, incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for, except that of an election officer.

Given under my hand this [illegible] day of October, A. D. 1898.

J. F. DAVIS, Sheriff.

Gas Heaters
from $2.00 up
At Mason's
Hardware

Gas Ranges,
Wood and
Coal Ranges.

Any kind of a stove at a very low figure.

Two Crates of Dinner Ware to be sold before Nov. 1, 1898.

F. A. Mason,
SMETHPORT, PA.

Cash Bargain Day,
Sat. Oct. 29,
At J. COLEGROVE'S

Arbuckle Coffee, per lb	10c
8 lbs Oat flake for	25c
4-lb pkg Gold Star washing powder	15c
Thornton & Chester's Best flour, per sack	$1.25
F. S. New Process Best flour per sack	$1.25
5-gal oil can fitted with pump filled with best water white oil all for	$1.35
Royal Baking Powder, 1 lb cans for	40c
6 boxes of Axle Grease for	25c
Pearl Tapioca, per lb	5c
Broken Java Rice	5c
We sell Pittsburg Smoker, best tobie in town, 3 for	5c
Gents all wool underwear, suits to-day for	$1.75
Any $1.00 pair of pants to-day at	78c
Full cream cheese, per lb	10c
X-Ray salted crackers, per lb	13c
Pure Buckwheat flour, per lb	3c
Mackrel, very fine, nice sized, per lb	10c

J. Colegrove,
106 EAST MAIN STREET.

2-DAYS-2.
S. HICKS,
OPTICIAN,
KANE,

WILL TEST EYES AND FIT GLASSES AT
Dr. Chadwick's Drug Store,
Smethport, Pa.,
MONDAY, & TUESDAY,
NOVEMBER 21 and 22
Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m.
and " 7 to 9 p. m.

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Modern, scientific
and up-to-date.
Painless extraction of
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Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. F. C. PIERCE,
Smethport, Pa.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of E. N. Kerns, late of Smethport, McKean county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Sheridan Gorton, residing in Smethport, said county, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment at once, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

SHERIDAN GORTON, Administrator.
Smethport, Pa., Sept. 26, 1898.-6t

STOP AND SEE
Holder, the Grocery Man,
[illegible] Block, Smethport, Pa.,
Who [illegible] a share of your patronage.
[illegible] LOW PRICES.

[illegible] WANTED—[illegible] cash and [illegible] [illegible] Allen, O.

"THAT
CHEAP LOOK"
IS NOT A CHARACTERISTIC
OF OUR FURNITURE.

While it sells at the lowest level, it carries an air of respectability, comfort and grace that is to be found nowhere else except at a great advance in price. Remember, when about to purchase Furniture, that no matter how high the price or what the actual value, if characterised with "That Cheap Look" it must detract from the appearance of your home and that money thus expended is worse than thrown away. Our forte is to assist you in avoiding this calamity.

SLOAN & ERVIN,
16 Main Street, BRADFORD, PA.

WATCH
THIS
SPACE
NEXT
WEEK

H. W. Rubin & Co.

INSECTICIDES
WE SELL ALL KINDS.

Benzine is coming into favor rapidly for destroying Carpet Bugs, Buffalo Moths, &c. We sell it in any quantity from a pint to five gallons, at lowest prices, at

McCOYS' DRUG STORE,
I. O. O. F. Block. Smethport, Pa.

FIRST DISPLAY OF FALL CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Proper Styles in Male Attire.
The Newest and Best Only.
Fall Styles in Hats.
Fall Styles in Neckwear.

124 Main St. GREENEWALD'S Bradford, Penn'a.
LEADING MODERN CLOTHIERS.

Paris Green,
London Purple
and
Insect Powder
JUST RECEIVED AT
Armstrong & Co.,
SMETHPORT, PA. Opp. Court House.

SPECHT & SASSE,
THE OLD RELIABLE
FURNITURE DEALERS,

Are better prepared than ever to fill your wants in their line. Their stock is full and complete. Their prices at rock-bottom. Do not fail to give them a call.

UNDERTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

FRESH OYSTERS
Canned Goods,
Fresh Candy,
Fresh Bread
AT
Brasted's

THE STALWART SPIRIT IS AROUSED.

Rank and File of Republicans Resent Slander.

THEY REMEMBER GARFIELD.

Governor Hastings Sounds the Keynote of the Campaign.

The Governor Goes Through All the Libelous and Scandalous Charges of the Enemies of the Republican Party and Exposes Their Weakness.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Oct. 18.—The Republican meeting at the Academy of Music at which Governor Daniel H. Hastings was the principal speaker was the event of last week. It marked the revival of enthusiasm. The sort of Republicans who stood by Grant in '72, who had stood by Lincoln, and who stood by Blaine, were brought to realize that the same old agencies were making another endeavor to bring triumph to the Democratic party.

When Governor Hastings appeared he was greeted with an ovation, and spoke in part as follows:

"One of the candidates for governor in February last year charged in a [illegible] newspaper, of which he was editor, 'that over usual furnishings have been paid for by the state, but old ones in use by the state carried into the state house cellar, cleaned and returned, were made to personate the new ones paid for.'

"'That in the purchase of material and labor for building additions, alterations, repairs and furnishings, the capitol buildings, and offices and grounds, also for the executive mansion and now for Grace church, the state has lost many thousands of dollars as the result of an unfair system of competitive bidding. In other words, that the cost to the state has been two, three, four, as high as eight times, in some instances, as much as it should have been, and that not all of this money went to the persons furnishing the materials and labor, and further that at least some of the board of public grounds and buildings custodians have guilty knowledge of this excessive cost.' These charges if true, should have made it impossible for me to appear before this audience or to hold the office of governor for another day.

"Let me tell you what followed the publication which I have just read to you. Its author was immediately arrested on the charge of criminal libel. He was taken into the criminal court. He was tried by a jury of his peers and was convicted. The verdict of the jury was 'guilty.' He applied for a new trial. It was refused, and the trial judge, in his opinion refusing a new trial, later on, said: 'The indictment alleged that these paragraphs (the quotations just read) were published of and concerning the members and superintendent of the board of public grounds and buildings, and that the meaning of the paragraphs was to charge them with knowingly and wilfully and fraudulently cheating and defrauding the commonwealth, and with fraudulently and corruptly misusing and misappropriating to themselves and to others the public moneys of the commonwealth.'

"'Defendant admitted the publication, but denied that he intended it to refer to the board or its members, or that it in fact charged them with the offenses alleged in the indictment.

"'The burden was of course on the commonwealth to prove that these paragraphs would be understood by the public in charge the members and superintendent of the board or some of them, as alleged in the indictment, and the jury was instructed that if the commonwealth failed in this proof defendant could not be convicted. In view of the verdict we must assume the jury found with the commonwealth [illegible].

"'To establish the defense that the publication had not been maliciously or negligently made, defendant testified at length, giving in detail all the facts claimed to be within his own knowledge, and all the information that he had received which led him to make the publication, and nothing of this kind, however remote, was excluded.'

"Since then the convicted editor has maliciously abused the trial judge, the jury, the opposing lawyers and the state, reiterating the same charges, particularly about Grace church. Who would not commend at least his vindictive energy? His defense must have been well prepared. He was indefatigable. He left no stone unturned. He even crawled [illegible] at my stable cross-examining my hostler and the cook in my kitchen to find out something in the garbage or the manure pile to injure me or my family.

"II. Again this candidate in the same paper charged 'That articles have been furnished for the soldiers orphans' schools that cost the state eight fold what these reliable bidders were willing to furnish the same articles for.'

"The soldiers orphans' schools commission immediately held a meeting in the executive chamber, its members consisting of General Gobin, Senator [illegible], Captain William F. Stewart, Hon. [illegible] F. Mansfield, Hon. Robert M. [illegible], Colonel Ezra H. Ripple and Captain George W. Skinner. The members of the commission at once resolved to arrest him and the warrant was issued. When he faced the jury his principal defense was that there was no malice intended. This was the first one tried, and the jury leniently found him not guilty, but pay the costs.' It [illegible] to him that we will [illegible], but pay the costs [illegible].

"I [illegible] you will admire his modesty when I tell you that he shortly [illegible] wrote me a letter—here it is, I hold it in my hands—asking me to furnish him some money to help pay these very costs. This is the letter:

"'Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 18, 1897.
"'Governor Daniel H. Hastings:

"'Dear Sir: The suit against me on the charge of having libeled the commission of soldiers orphans' schools, of which you are a member, should never have been brought, as I am now prepared to demonstrate to the satisfaction of all concerned, including the [illegible] of the state.

"'The [illegible] bill of court expenses, including the [illegible] of witnesses who [illegible], should not have been incurred, or at least should not have been placed on me.

"'This bill of expenses, over and above [illegible], which I was compelled to incur in my defense, including my [illegible], my lawyers' fees [illegible] expenses, amounting in all to [illegible], is a burden I should not and will not be compelled to bear unaided.

"'In view of all the circumstances, the commission should, and can well afford to, pay both of these bills, aggregating [illegible], or less than [illegible] for each of the [illegible] commissioners. This should be attended to by or before Dec. [illegible].

"'Yours truly,
"'S. C. SWALLOW.'

"III. The same candidate has charged repeatedly on the stump and in the newspapers that the sum of [illegible] was charged for carpenter work on the rose propagating house, which the state authorities admitted was worth, including material and labor, not more than [illegible].

"The rose propagating house referred to was built under an act of the legislature of the session of 1895, in which, in the general appropriation bill the sum of [illegible] was appropriated. The language used in the act is as follows: 'For the payment of the erection, construction, completion and furnishing of a rose propagating house, the sum of [illegible] thousand eight hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.' Under this act a house was built, together with all the completion, masonry, carpenter work, glass, iron, painting and material of every kind, finished complete, for the sum of [illegible], by [illegible], who took the bid.

"I have [illegible] taken from the [illegible] general of the [illegible] any practical builder, after estimating the value of material and labor, to construct a duplicate of this building for any smaller sum than was paid for this rose propagating house by the board of public buildings and grounds of the commonwealth, and I also challenge any man to show that the building in question cost more than $1,[illegible].

"IV. At the trial in the Dauphin county court, above referred to, the candidate, in his defense, brought out, of course, everything he could to justify his charges in regard to the fitting out of Grace church, and inasmuch as he was found guilty of criminal libel, after producing all the testimony within his reach, it is hardly worth the time of this audience to make any further reference to it. As a matter of fact, the church was fitted up for the occupancy of the legislature in four days and four nights. I took personal charge of the work myself, and if the Dauphin county jury had brought in a verdict of acquittal there might be some ground on which the defendant might rest his allegations. It was necessary to fit up rooms for the senate and house of representatives. The cellar was utilized for committee rooms. There were required new boilers, partitions, windows, electric light, steam heat, plumbing, retiring rooms, desks, chairs, tables, carpets and whatever else was necessary to make the church habitable by the legislature, its officers and employes. Every bidder who had obtained, after competitive bidding, the yearly contract for furnishing the supplies to the state government, was summoned and directed to do his part of the work by the following Monday night.

"The fire occurred on Tuesday. The contractors went to work on Wednesday, and although the church was not completed, the church was habitable for the legislature, and the two houses met on Monday evening, according to my promise to them. There was a disposition among the members of the general assembly to take a recess of 30 days.

"I was opposed to the recess, and it was only when I gave them my personal word that the building would be ready for their occupancy on the following Monday night, that they acceded to my wishes. A delay of 30 days would have cost the state, at a conservative estimate, between $20,000 and $30,000, perhaps more than the latter figure. The old Capitol building was completely destroyed by fire. Nothing but a small amount of furniture was saved. Mark you, every contractor was required to furnish his material and do the work, under his contract price for the year, after the competitive bidding and letting on the previous first of June. Two sets and sometimes three sets of workmen worked alternately through 24 hours of each day. The desks, chairs, tables, bookcases and paper files comprised a large part of the expense, amounting to $14,541.60. The lumber used was measured after it was put in place, and paid for on that measurement. I am informed the defendant himself had it measured, at least he had the opportunity to have it measured for use in his trial, and still the jury found him guilty. Since his conviction he has been as assiduous in repeating his charges as he was before. This must convince the people of the state the kind of regard he has for laws and courts—as after his conviction he continues to repeat the crime for which he was convicted.

"It may be proper for me to say that the present law providing for the purchase of supplies for the state government is modeled after that in force by the Federal government at Washington. By our law and the constitution there is a maximum price fixed for each article, and the commission is required to give contracts to the lowest responsible bidders, each bidder being required to bid such percentage as he may desire off the maximum figure. The law requires that each item must be advertised for bids in 12 newspapers of the state, and that not more than three of the 12 shall be in the same county. Any person desiring to bid on any articles can apply to the board of public grounds and buildings through its representative, who furnishes the schedule of maximum prices. He can make out his bid and hold it until the day of the letting, which is public, and in the executive chamber, where all bids are opened. The contracts are by law required to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, who must furnish a bond for the faithful performance of his contract. All parties have a right to be present, and the awards are made publicly, and each and every bidder has the opportunity to see and examine the bids of his rivals for the contracts. Inasmuch as the material furnished and work done is for the state the rivalry for the contracts is always spirited.

"On last Saturday night in this hall, and standing on this platform, this same candidate made the following charge:

"'In Grace church they bought 146,000 feet of lumber when only 66,000 feet were used. Those familiar with their methods say that they had the lumber carried in by the front door, charged to the state, and then removed half of it by a back window, but I do not vouch for this. But that 146,000 were charged to the state while the amount used was 66,000 I do vouch for. The bills were regularly O. K., and would have been paid had we not arrested them.'

"The answer to the assertion is that it is not true. The state did not buy 146,000 feet of lumber, as alleged; neither did the state buy 66,000 feet of lumber, as stated by the candidate. It did buy exactly 115,222 feet of lumber and paid for it the sum of $2,910.04. The total cost of the lumber that went into the church repairing was $2,910.04, and the total cost of the planing mill and carpenter work was $2,382.51, making a total cost of the lumber and the labor upon it of $5,292.55. Here are the bill and the voucher for it over the hand and seal of the auditor general of the state.

"Again, this candidate for governor has declared in his newspaper and on the stump that the burning of the state capitol building was by design and that it was done for the purpose of burning up public documents which might be used as testimony against certain members of the Republican party; and that 'further, there is convicting evidence of criminal carelessness and neglect on the part of the state house custodians.'

"The last sentence, quoted from his newspaper, contains a serious charge in no ambiguous terms. After this statement he was called upon to testify before the joint committees of the two branches of the general assembly on public grounds and buildings. He was sworn to tell the truth, and then under oath he did not in any way, either directly or indirectly, indicate that he had at any time regarded the building as having been set on fire by design. He could give no names of the guilty; he could furnish no witnesses; he could give no data; he could do nothing, not even repeat the assertion made in his paper, and so at last he declared under oath: 'I have already testified to all the facts within my personal knowledge in relation to the capitol building, and as far as I can recall them. Any further testimony would be hearsay evidence, as I have heard nothing from anyone responsible for the care of the building burned.' This testimony is contained in the Legislative Record, pages 723 and 726 inclusive, and there is not a scintilla of evidence given by him or anyone else to support his charge of carelessness or neglect.

"At a later date, in an article published in the Pennsylvania Methodist, of Feb. 11, 1898, he intimated that the building was burned in order that valuable papers and documents relating to the treasury investigation might be destroyed. When called upon the witness stand he admitted writing the article and said that when he wrote it he had in view a statement which he had seen in the Philadelphia newspapers bearing on the subject and averred that it was made 'on the statement of gentlemen who profess to know of what they were talking.' He refused to give the names of the gentlemen who had given him the information, and has not yet done so, although a year and a half has elapsed since the investigation was held. Everybody at all familiar with the facts knows that there was not a record relating to the treasury or any other department on file in the building burned.

"A citizen of this commonwealth, who is a candidate for the highest office within the gift of the people, who withholds information from the public, which he avers is 'convicting evidence' of the destruction of the capitol building of our commonwealth for the purpose of destroying valuable papers and documents relating to the investigation of the state treasury, and [illegible] charges an awful crime, and in withholding the evidence, if it exists, commits himself a greater crime against the people. He is constantly repeating the charge, but he steadfastly withholds the proof of guilt which he avers he possesses. No citizen need be told that if he is telling the truth it is his solemn duty to go to the nearest magistrate and make his information and furnish the names of the witnesses. If he fails to do his duty in this regard he is worse than an assassin.

"He has latterly in his public utterances been declaring that he has the advice of able counsel to the effect that, under the law, the attorney general is the only citizen of the state who has the power and whose duty it is to prosecute those whom he alleges to be guilty, and he has, just as often, in his newspaper and on the stump, called upon the attorney general to institute proceedings of this character.

"I do not know who his attorney is or where he gets his advice. The attorney general has, however, addressed to me a communication on the subject, which I will now read to you. It is as follows:

"'Office of the Attorney General,
"'Harrisburg, Oct. 10, 1898.
"'Daniel H. Hastings, Governor:

"'Sir—It has been charged by one of the candidates for governor of this commonwealth that sundry public officials have been guilty of wrongdoing, and that under the law the attorney general only is clothed with the duty and the power to prosecute. In answer to your inquiry as to whether such is or is not the case, I respectfully submit that there is not only no such duty imposed upon the attorney general in his official capacity, but that it is the right of any citizen, having knowledge of the facts, to make information before any alderman or justice of the peace in the commonwealth, cause a warrant to be issued, and the person charged with the offense duly tried, whether he be a public official or a private individual.

"'The same candidate for governor has on repeated occasions stated to his audiences that he has called upon the attorney general to institute proceedings of this character. I believe it is be due to you and to the public, as well as to myself to say that the candidate referred to has never, directly or indirectly, mentioned the subject to me, and, of course, has furnished not a syllable of evidence to sustain any charge that he has made; nor has he, in any of his public utterances, shown that he possessed any evidence that would be admissible in any court in any civilized country in the world.

"'Very respectfully,
"'Henry C. McCormick,
"'Attorney General.'

"As Abraham Lincoln, in speaking of a candidate, once said, 'If the people like this kind of a man, this is a very good man for the people to like.' If the people of this state want this kind of a man for governor to enforce the laws, to do justice to all and wrong to none, to safeguard their lives, their property and their character, if they want such a man, this is a very good man for them to vote for."

Governor Hastings also took Dr. Swallow to task for his charges that the state had been paying exorbitant prices for its supplies. On this point the governor said he instructed James Campbell, the factory inspector, to send to Dr. Swallow's own bookstore in Harrisburg and purchase similar articles to those used by the state. In every case it was found that the prices charged by Dr. Swallow and paid for by the state were procured at prices ranging from 18 per cent to 236 per cent above the regular prices paid by the commonwealth. He read a number of the figures showing the comparison of prices; among them:

	State price.	Swallow price.
One ream of Mt. Holly Crown linen, 16 lbs. to ream	$2.23	$3.30
One box of 100 sheets W. S. & B. Canton paper, No. 1, black 8-1	2.98	4.00
1000 circulars	.71	2.50

These were but sample figures of a long list which he exhibited.

The governor closed with a defense of his administration from criticisms of increased expenditures and a reference to the objectionable bills passed by the last legislature and which were vetoed by him.

He said that he had no regrets for those vetoes and that he would not ask the people to return to the legislative halls those who betrayed the trust reposed in them by their constituents who honored them.

In conclusion he said:

"Prudent bankers do not go out of business because they discover the peculations of a dishonest teller.

"The thrifty farmer who discovers his barn infested with vermin will not burn down the building filled with the year's crops only for the purpose of ridding himself of the pests.

"Our victorious hosts at Santiago did not thrown down their arms and surrender to the enemy because some quartermaster failed in his duty, or the commissary neglected to bring forward the rations or the hospitals were remiss in caring for sick and wounded. No, they scaled the heights of El Caney and planted the flag on the summit and looked after the malingerer after the battle was won.

"Neither will the Republican party, with all its glorious history and all its achievements for humanity; with all its victories in peace and in war; with all its accomplishments for mankind and for civilization and all its brightening prospects for the future, now standing in the sunlight of its noblest achievements, break ranks and disintegrate because of the wrongdoing of a few men who wear its [illegible]."

Keene's Quarter Cigar.

Tom Keene was a good story teller. "For ten years," so went one of his tales, "I bought all my theatrical costumes from one dealer, and as during much of that time I was playing many new parts in the old California theater stock company of San Francisco my trade was a matter of considerable importance. When I was about to leave the slope and come east, I went to make a final order and bid my costumer good by. 'I'm very sorry you're going,' he said. 'Here, Jake!' calling to a clerk. 'Run out and get Mr. Keene a good quarter of a dollar cigar.'

"As Jake started my costumer whispered behind his hand, 'Two for a quarter, Jake; two for a quarter.'"

Opinion of an Eminent Jurist.

Ballot reform in New York was necessary, says an eminent jurist, because mere politicians by trade, who had no interest in government or politics except to enrich and aggrandize themselves, sought personal control. There are other excellent reforms besides that of the ballot. Conspicuous among them is the reform in a disordered physical system by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which counteracts tendencies to serious disease bred by a deficiency of vital stamina, irregularity of the bowels, stomach, liver or kidneys, and inquietude of the nerves. This sterling medicine, which has for near half a century won popular favor, not only for its excellent qualities in a remedial capacity, but also for its serviceable properties as a medicinal stimulant.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure. This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Druggist, Smethport, Pa.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits; 75 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport.

Soothing, healing, cleansing, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the implacable enemy of sores, burns and wounds. It never fails to cure piles. You may rely upon it. A. B. Armstrong & Co.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. But early to bed and a [illegible] Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. A. B. Armstrong & Co.

THE BLACK DEATH.

THAT FEARFUL PLAGUE THAT FOLLOWS IN THE WAKE OF WAR

In the Fourteenth Century It Swept the Whole of Europe, Killing Twenty-five Millions of People In Three Years—The Pestilence In London.

The plague, or pestilence, that mysterious and fearful visitation which has moved its hosts in the wake of armies to slay more than war itself, is supposed to have first originated among the dense masses of people who crowded together in the great cities of Asia and Egypt, or who formed the encampment of Xerxes, Cyrus and Tamerlane the Tartar. It probably sprang from the impurity which must have existed in the midst of such vast gatherings and in part also from leaving the unburied dead upon the field of battle. At any rate the germs of this fearful human poison have always been most active where conditions similar to those have prevailed. It has always been war and the march of armies that has spread it broadcast over the world from time to time, and as war became less frequent and less worldwide the frequency and extent of these ravages have lessened also.

The first recorded outbreak of the plague in Europe occurred in the sixteenth century. It came from lower Egypt. This was the first lapping of the wave that reached into the east again, there to stay its movement so far as the west was concerned until 544 A. D., when the returning legions of the Emperor Justinian brought it again into the western world from the battlefields of Persia. Constantinople was the first place it attacked. Here in a single day as many as 10,000 persons are said to have fallen victims to it. But the plague did not stop with Constantinople. It had found a too congenial soil in Europe, which was little else than one great battlefield at the time. It was carried into Gaul, where it followed close in the wake of the Frankish armies, and from Gaul it moved into Italy, with the Lombards, and so devastated the country as to leave it entirely at the mercy of the invaders.

The various crusades, which extended over a space of about 200 years, no doubt did much to hold the pestilence in Europe, for they served to keep open the channels of intercourse between the east and the west. Periodic epidemics were common during their continuance, and these seem to have culminated in the fourteenth century with what is known in history as the black death. The black death was more fatal to human life than any other single cause since the world began. The havoc of war was nothing in comparison to it. It swept the whole of Europe, leaving in its path such misery and destitution as the world had never known. It killed in three years some 25,000,000 of people. Such figures stagger the comprehension, but the records of the time cannot be doubted. The entire population of Europe is estimated to have been about 100,000,000—kept down as it was by the constant warfare—and of these 100,000,000 at least a fourth perished.

The ravages of the plague in Italy, where it came in the track of the war of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, was particularly disastrous to mankind. It raged with terrible fury in Naples, where 60,000 persons are said to have died. It fell upon Pisa and seven out of every ten perished. It utterly and forever destroyed the prosperity of Siena. Florence also suffered severely, while 100,000 of the inhabitants of Venice were literally wiped off the face of the earth. From Italy it moved into France, where the mortality was almost as great; in Paris alone 50,000 people died from it. One of the worst features presented by the history of the black death was the cruel persecution it aroused against the Jews. They were supposed to have infected the air in some mysterious manner, and they were accused of having poisoned the wells and springs. In Strassburg 2,000 of them were buried alive in their own burial ground.

The order of the Flagellants arose at this time, coming from the belief that the sins of the world had at last brought down the wrath of heaven. It was the beginning of the so called Hundred Years' war that carried the black death into England, where in London its victims numbered 100,000. When at last the plague had worked its ravages, it doubled back over its course, to disappear in the east. In 1845 it appeared again in England, first among the soldiers of Richmond after the battle of Bosworth Field, and when the victorious army marched to London the plague went with them to work its havoc there. As long as it lasted the mortality was as great as that caused by the black death half a century before. Five thousand people died in five weeks, and then the plague left London as suddenly as it had appeared there, to sweep over the rest of England.

In Scotland the plague of 1568 came immediately after the battle of Langside, when Queen Mary was dethroned, but no records of the mortality it occasioned seem to have been preserved. The plague visited London in 1675. This followed after the civil war which ended with the death of Charles II, but so many years intervened that it is impossible to trace any connection between the two events. In modern wars danger from the plague seems gradually to have lessened, perhaps as a result of better sanitary conditions maintained by the armies of today.—Philadelphia Press.

Politics by the Forelock.

The Denver Post takes time by the forelock and launches the following:

For President,
Teddy Roosevelt of the Texas Terrors.
For Vice President,
Colonel Torrey of the Wyoming Wildcats.
Platform,
Tighten yer cinches, sit 'em with the spurs and git there!
—Dallas News.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. B. Armstrong & Co.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Druggist, Smethport, Pa.

The sooner a cough or cold is cured without harm to the sufferer the better. Lingering colds are dangerous. Hacking cough is distressing. One Minute Cough Cure quickly cures it. Why suffer when such a cough cure is within reach? It is pleasant to the taste. A. B. Armstrong & Co.

A Sure Thing for You.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day, 10c, 25c, 50c. Sample and booklet free. All druggists.

T. F. Anthony, Ex-Postmaster of Promise City, Iowa, says: "I bought one bottle of Mystic Cure for Rheumatism, and two doses of it did me more good than any medicine I ever took. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Druggist, Smethport

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

THE INDULGENT FATHER.

An Account of One That Colonel Culliper Knew In Sackville Centre, Vt.

"Speaking of indulgent fathers," said Colonel Culliper, "reminds one of an old friend of [illegible] long back [illegible] Sackville Centre [illegible] Rufus [illegible] at a time [illegible] to be [illegible] rigged [illegible] young [illegible] the house. He set up a blower in the back parlor, piped it to an engine in the cellar below, and when everything was all ready he started the fan and produced a current of air that was ample to float a kite.

"It was great fun for young Rufus to sit in the back parlor and fly his kite in the front, and for a time everything went all right, but on an unfortunate day Rufus, not satisfied with the amount of wind the fan was blowing, undertook to make it blow harder, which is something that Mr. Zingtock had expressly forbidden. It seems that the blower and the boiler and machinery were all much larger than were needed to produce a breeze sufficient to float a kite here, but Mr. Zingtock, who, though rich, was also thrifty, had had a chance to buy this plant second hand cheaper than a new plant of smaller size would have cost, and so he took it and had it set up, and every morning he used to adjust it so that it would not go above a certain speed, and several times he had cautioned his son never to touch it.

"About one minute after Rufus did touch it on this morning when he wanted it to blow harder the big fan was going at a gait that set up a hurricane in the parlor. It blew the kite against one of the windows and broke that the first thing, and within a minute the pictures were off the walls and their glasses smashed, tables were upset, bric-a-brac was knocked into flinders, and the whole parlor was a wreck, with the big blower going at top speed and churning everything there into fragments and blowing the debris out of the windows.

"That ended the father's indulgence."—New York Sun.

NEW ORLEANS POLITENESS.

Eight Men Help a Stranger to Find a House at Night.

"I was given a good example of southern politeness the other night," said a gentleman from the north. "I had gone to the Comus ball and had agreed to escort a lady home. She was also a stranger in the city and was stopping with some friends on Bourbon street, about three blocks the other side of the opera house. As it was only a short distance we decided to walk. I was of course totally unacquainted with the street and when we left the lights of the opera house I felt very much at sea. The houses were dark and I could not see the numbers, and it was only by the number that the lady could identify her boarding place, as she had only been there once.

"Ahead of me was a small man. I asked him if he knew where the number was. He answered very politely that he did not, but was going that way and would help me hunt. He told another man in front of him about it, and that man told some of his friends. In a few minutes the gentlemen had formed an advance guard in our interest. We walked calmly behind while they went in front, on either side of the street, striking matches and looking for the number. There were eight of them, and their matches would go off one after the other. It was a regular flambeau parade. I was overcome. 'Here it is,' shouted an advance scout.

"We approached the house rapidly and found the eight gentlemen standing before it. It was almost with emotion that I raised my hat and thanked them for their efforts. 'Nothing at all,' they said politely, and the entire eight raised their hats and walked into the darkness."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Giant Despair.

One of the most horrible things about the nervous diseases to which women are peculiarly subject is the sense of overwhelming despair which they bring upon the mind.

A woman's mental condition is directly and powerfully affected by any ailment of the delicate, special organs of her sex. Such a difficulty not only racks her body with pain and suffering but burdens her with mental anguish which words can hardly describe.

Thousands of women have had a similar experience to that of Mrs. Sarah A. Williams, of Westport, Oldham Co., Ky., in which the use of Dr. Pierce's wonderful "Favorite Prescription," by imparting health and strength to the feminine organism, has not only restored complete vigor and capacity to the bodily powers but has also given renewed brightness and buoyancy of spirit.

"I suffered for over a year," says Mrs. Williams, "with indigestion and nervous prostration. I was unable to eat or sleep. I tried several physicians, but they only helped me for a short time. A friend advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pellets.' I commenced taking the medicine last May. Took three bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' three of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and three vials of the 'Pellets,' and am now feeling better than I have for two years. Have a good appetite, sleep well, and do not suffer from indigestion or nervousness. I have gained seven and a half pounds since taking these medicines. I have recommended Dr. Pierce's medicines to several ladies, one of whom is now taking it and is being greatly benefited."

MANSFIELD NORMAL SCHOOL.

Six courses of study. Practical training school for teachers. A large Model School. [illegible] New [illegible] Agriculture and Nature Study. [illegible] [illegible] August [illegible] Term March [illegible] For catalogue, [illegible] Charles [illegible]

S. H. ALBRO, Ph. D., Principal,
Mansfield, Pa.

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artistic printing

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table. Takes effect Monday June 13, 1898.

Ar.	EASTWARD.		STATIONS.		Lv. WESTWARD.	
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	2.55	Ulysses	7.32	2.00	10.05
[illegible]	[illegible]	1.59	Crowell	7.41	2.29	10.15
[illegible]		1.07	Carpenter		2.41	10.18
[illegible]		1.52	Perkins		2.44	10.27
6.33	7.22	1.39	North Junction	7.47	2.46	10.25
		1.43	Newfield	7.51	2.50	10.30
7.25	8.05	1.41	Gold	7.55	2.54	10.35
7.20	8.42	1.35	Raymond	7.28	3.00	10.40
7.13	8.29	1.21	Seven Bridges	8.11	3.11	10.55
7.14	8.26	1.24	Colesburg	8.14	3.14	11.09
7.00	8.20	1.14	Frink's	8.22	3.23	11.00
6.49		1.07	Mor. C'port		3.31	11.20
6.45	8.15	1.00		9.01	3.38	11.30
4.30	7.37	12.54	Coudersport	8.21	4.03	1.20
		12.45	Hammond			
4.06	7.07	12.44	Olmsted	8.45	6.06	1.27
3.59	7.00	12.42	Mina	8.50	6.19	1.32
3.49		12.32	Knowlton		8.15	
3.44	7.16	12.26	Roulette	9.06	6.21	1.40
3.37	7.29	12.22	Burtville	9.08	6.30	1.55
3.33		12.15	Coleman		9.37	
3.26			Chemical Works			
4.15	6.10	12.10	Port Allegany	9.21	6.40	2.25
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Dep't. Arrive	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

Trains run on eastern standard time.
B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua Ry.

Time Table taking Effect June 5th, 1898.

LEAVE SMETHPORT.

8.30 A. M.—Mail and Express, daily except Sunday, for Ormsby Junction, Simpson, Bradford, Mt. Jewett and Kane connecting with P. & W. [illegible] Foxburg, Butler and Pittsburg.

[illegible] A. M.—Daily except Sunday for Ormsby Junction, [illegible], Bradford, Mt. Jewett [illegible]

[illegible] P. M.—Mail and Express, daily except Sunday, for Ormsby Junction, [illegible], Bradford, Mt. Jewett and Kane [illegible] [illegible]

Trains arrive at Smethport, daily except Sunday, at [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m. and [illegible] p. m.

[illegible] McKENNA,
Gen. Pas. Agent,
Bradford, Pa.

New England Bakery,
Cor. Main and Union Sts.
FRESH HOME-MADE
Bread
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Cakes
Pies
SALT RISING BREAD MADE MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS
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Leonard Koenig,
located near the creamery, is prepared to do all kinds of
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Always done neatly and promptly. Latest styles of coverings on hand.
Smethport, - Penna.

John Vanblad,
Practical Horseshoer.

I have rented the blacksmith shop of T. H. Purtle and am now well prepared to do
HORSESHOEING
and
BLACKSMITHING
of all kinds in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
Special attention to shoeing interfering and sore horses.
A share of your patronage solicited.

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It prints the news of all the world, having special correspondence from all important news points on the globe. It has brilliant illustrations, stories by great authors, a capital humor page, complete markets, departments for the household and women's work and other special departments of unusual interest.

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Fire insurance written in the leading companies. Life and Accident Insurance in the most reliable companies of America.
PIANOS
Of the following first-class manufacturers: A. B. Chase, Bush & Gerts, Malcom Love and Woodward & Brown, sold for cash or on installments.
ORGANS
Of the very best makes, sold for cash or on installments, at reduced prices.
SEWING MACHINES.
Will sell Domestic and Wheeler & Wilson machines hereafter for cash at a
Reduction of $25.00
from the list price of each machine, at my store. Now avail yourselves of this grand offer.
Piano and Organ Instruction Books, Sheet Music, Needles, Oil and all kinds of Fixtures for all kinds of Sewing Machines. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.
Mr. F. W. Burdick, Piano Tuner of Olean, N. Y., will visit Smethport every three months. Please leave orders at my office.
C. A. BURDICK,
Salesroom, Reilly Block,
Smethport, Pa.

EMIL THAMM,
TAXIDERMIST.
Birds and Animals finely Stuffed and Mounted.
Manufacturer of Fine Cigars.

TIME TABLE — WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA

In effect April 10, 1898.

Trains leave Smethport for Larabee, [illegible] Eldred, Olean, Bradford, Rochester and [illegible] as follows:

Buffalo Express, daily except Sunday, [illegible]
*Buffalo Mail, daily except Sunday, [illegible]
Local for Olean, daily except Sunday, [illegible]
*Train leaving Smethport 2.31 p. m. connects at Olean with River Division for [illegible] Salamanca, Oil City and Pittsburg.

For Clermont, and points south.

*Clermont Local, daily ex Sunday [illegible]
Clermont Acc'tion daily ex Sunday [illegible]
Clermont Acc'tion daily ex Sunday [illegible]
*Clermont Local connects through to Johnsonburg.

For Larrabee, Port Allegany, Coudersport and points south:
Mail, daily ex Sunday [illegible]
Mail, daily ex Sunday connect at Emporium for Philadelphia [illegible]

Get Time Tables giving full information from A. E. WOMMER, Ticket Agent,
S. BELL, General Supt.,
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass'r. & T. Agt.,
General offices Mooney Brisbane Bld., Cor. Main and Clinton st. Buffalo N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect May 29, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION.
EASTWARD.

8:35 a. m.—Train 8, weekdays, for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p. m., New York 9:30 p. m., Baltimore 6:00 p. m., Washington [illegible] p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

3:20 p. m.—Train 6, weekdays, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., New York 7:33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 a. m.

9:24 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6:52 a. m., New York 9:33 a. m. week days [illegible] a. m. Sundays; Baltimore 6:20 a. m., Washington 7:40 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Washington and passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Baltimore. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Williamsport.

WESTWARD.

5:15 a. m.—Train 9, weekdays, for Erie, Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.
10:25 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and weekdays for DuBois and intermediate stations.
6:35 p. m.—Train 15, weekdays, for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 9 leaves New York 6:50 p. m., Philadelphia 8:50 p. m., Washington 7.30 p. m., Baltimore 8:40 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 5:10 a. m., weekdays, with Pullman sleepers and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport.

Train 3, leaves New York 7:40 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:40 p. m., Baltimore 11:50 p. m., daily arriving at Emporium Junc. 10:25 a. m., with Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Williamsport and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport, on Sundays only, Pullman sleeper Philadelphia to Erie.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8:30 a. m., Washington 7:50 a. m., Baltimore 8:50 a. m., Wilkesbarre 10:15 a. m., weekdays, arriving at Emporium Junction 6:25 p. m. with Pullman parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport and passenger coaches from Philadelphia [illegible]

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.
Weekdays.

NORTH	STATIONS.	SOUTH
A. M. Lv.		Ar.
8.55	Ridgway	[illegible]
9.10	Johnsonburg	[illegible]
9.20	Bendigo	[illegible]
9.26	Glen Hazel	[illegible]
9.36	Straight	[illegible]
9.43	Instanter	[illegible]
9.46	Smith's Run	[illegible]
9.56	Woodvale	[illegible]
10.05	Clermont	[illegible]
A. M.		[illegible]

Connections are made with train 3, at Johnsonburg at 11:44 a. m. for Erie and intermediate points, arriving at Erie at [illegible] and at Ridgway with train 6, leaving there at 2:20 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway

THE SHORT LINE

On and after July 3, 1898, passenger trains Between, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca, Bradford, Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney and the Coal and Lumber Regions of Pennsylvania will leave Bradford and Mt. Jewett daily except Sunday, as follows:

LEAVE BRADFORD—EAST-BOUND.

8.10 a. m.—Buffalo & Rochester Express—For Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden, Buffalo, Machias, Gainesville, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy and Rochester.

1.30 p. m.—Mail—For Salamanca, Ellicottville, Machias, Gainesville, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy, and Rochester.

4.25 p. m.—Buffalo Express—Daily. For Limestone, Carrollton, Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden and Buffalo.

LEAVE MT. JEWETT—SOUTH-BOUND.

7.37 a. m.—Accommodation—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois and Punxsutawney.

1.41 p. m.—Mail—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois and Punxsutawney.

Thousand Mile Tickets, good for passage between all stations, at two cents per mile.

For time tables and full information call on or address any of the Company's agents, or

L. E. McINTYRE, Agent Bradford, Pa.
EDWARD C. LAPEY, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

Popular Scenic Route

Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad and Connections.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Condensed time table in effect June [illegible]

Read up.				Read down.		
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.55	7.36	12.25	ar Keating S't lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.10	7.05	12.00	Austin	6.50	[illegible]	[illegible]
	7.00	11.53	Costello	6.57	[illegible]	[illegible]
	6.46	11.41	Wharton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	6.03	10.58	Cross Fork Jct	7.41	[illegible]	[illegible]
	5.31	10.29	Corbett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	5.20	10.18	Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	5.13	10.12 lv	} Galeton { ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P.M.	A.M.					
7.30	12.55	10.00 ar	} Galeton { lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.55	12.41	9.41	Gaines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.38	12.17	9.06	Sabinsville	9.21	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.18	12.06	8.52	Westfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.06	11.50	8.30	Knoxville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.58	11.41	8.07	Osceola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.51	11.36	7.58	Elkland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.35	11.08	7.15 lv	Addison ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.				
P.M.	A.M.			A.M.	P.M.	
5.15	10.00 ar		Galeton lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4.51	9.41		Walton	6.47	[illegible]	
4.27	9.17		Newfield Jct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4.06	8.56		West Bingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3.56	8.48		Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3.45	8.43		Shongo	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3.30	8.20 lv		Wellsville ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	
P.M.	A.M.			A.M.	[illegible]	
4.40	10.10 ar		Galeton lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4.20	9.50		Gaines	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3.50	9.25 lv		Ansonia ar	9.15	[illegible]	
P.M.	A.M.			A.M.	[illegible]	
7.00	7.50 ar		Cross Fork Jct lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1.00	6.30 lv		Cross Fork ar	12.00	[illegible]	

N. B.—Train leaves Keating Summit [illegible] arriving at Austin at [illegible]

All trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

At Keating S't with W. N. Y. & P. [illegible]
At Ansonia with F. B. R'y union station.
At Newfield Jct. with C. & P. A. union station.
At Genesee with N. Y. & P. union station.
At Addison with Erie R. R. union station.
At Wellsville with Erie R. R.

H. C. UNDERHILL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Buffalo, N.Y.
C. W. GOODYEAR, Gen'l Manager, Buffalo, N. Y.
W. W. ATWOOD, Superintendent, Addison, N.Y.
W. C. PARK, Superintendent, Austin, Pa.

ST. MARYS & SOUTHWESTERN R. R.

To take effect at 5 o'clock a.m., Monday, August 9, 1897.

South		Stations	North
2.30		Clermont	[illegible]
2.34		Chatham	[illegible]
2.38		Wildwood	[illegible]
3.01		North Fork	[illegible]
3.11		Kay Fork	[illegible]
3.16		Gray Gables	[illegible]
3.30	Ar 7.40 Lv	St. Marys	Lv [illegible] Ar
[illegible]	7.45	Kaul	[illegible]
[illegible]	7.51	Deiach	[illegible]
[illegible]	7.54	Groll	[illegible]
[illegible]	8.06	Gillen	[illegible]
[illegible]	8.10	Paine	[illegible]
[illegible]	8.15	Centreville	[illegible]
[illegible]	8.20	Dagus Crossing	[illegible]
[illegible]	8.30	Shaffers Summit	[illegible]
[illegible]	8.36	Cuneo	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thompson	[illegible]
[illegible]	8.42	Curry	[illegible]
[illegible]	8.44	Brandy Camp	[illegible]
[illegible]	8.51	Ellion	[illegible]
[illegible]	8.56	Hyde	[illegible]
5.10	9.10	Shawmut	[illegible]
P.M.	A.M.		[illegible]

NEW
WAGON and CARRIAGE SHOP.
Having purchased the wood work shop of C. W. Lilgendahl, I am prepared to do all kinds of
WAGON and CARRIAGE WORK.
CARRIAGE PAINTING done in latest style.
JOHN SERVATIUS, Smethport, Pa.